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SCHOLASTIC Teacher EDITION
World Week
MARCH 15, 1950 • VOL. 16 • NO. 7

Teaching Aids for This Issue

"THE REGULAR" PLUS EXTRAS

You will find the regular student-interest and life-adjustment features in this week's issue. "Quick Look at the News" and "World News in Review" are on pages 21-24. For other news and features on the world scene, see "Storm Centers" (Java) on page 25; "How We Live in France," pages 26-27; and the interview with teen-agers from Asia on page 30.

"Career Club" (vocational) is on page 34, movie reviews on page 36, "Think It Through!" (logic) on page 38, "Ask Gay Head" (social living and behavior problems) on page 40, health cartoon and student letters on page 44, and stamps on page 46.

Some of these features are out of their usual place to make way for a special issue on "America at Mid-Century"—more than 18 full pages of articles on the history, present development, needs, and future prospects of America's economic system.

HOW TO USE THIS ISSUE

In this issue we are not only looking back to a half-century of economic progress but we are estimating the chances for further advances. In considering future progress we are mindful of the cost of wars past and the threat of conflicts and economic dislocations which can upset all calculations.

Guide to Contents

"I Saw This Happen" (p. 6) is an entertaining, informative, personal account of past progress by a man who lived through the half-century. Even poor readers will be able to grasp the main ideas.

"How Did We Achieve It?" (p. 8) and "How Can We Make America Better?" (p. 12) view the bright and dim sides of our economic progress. In developing these articles in class, it is important to build the idea that amid our enormous progress and high standards for the majority we must not lose sight of problems to be solved.

"Productivity—Key To Plenty" (p. 10) will invite discussion of the pictures. Develop the idea that "a single picture equals a thousand words."

"A Look Into the Future" (p. 14) presents the views of leaders in various fields as to the "what's ahead" in their fields.

"The People Make the Miracles" (p. 18) gives the facts of geography and human geography that lie behind our miracle of economic progress.

The latest developments in many fields of production and research will be found in "News Notes from the Production Front" (p. 28) and "How We Live With TV" (p. 42).

A study of the advertisements in this issue will reveal many other facets of America's industrial growth.

References

See "Tools for Teachers," Feb. 22 issue, p. 3-T (for films) and this issue, p. 3-T and 4-T (for reading materials). "America in 1960," *World Week*, Sept. 28, 1949.

I Saw This Happen (p. 6)

Digest of the Article

Here is a review of the past half-century of industrial progress by a man who lived through it. As a youngster he saw the first automobile in his town, looked up at the earliest types of airplanes, watched his mother cook in the first aluminum pots in his neighborhood, thought happily that the new electric vacuum cleaner would end rug-beating, and enjoyed the "flickers" for five cents in new motion picture houses. In the "twenties" he listened to the "wireless." In recent days his concern for the youngsters who may see equally great changes during the next half-century has been deepened by the existence of the atomic bomb and plans for a hydrogen bomb.

Discussion Questions

1. It has been said that the industrial changes which have taken place during the last half-century have been greater than the changes during the previous 1,900 years. Do you agree? Justify your point of view.

2. Which of the changes during the past 50 years have affected your life most? Explain more fully.

3. "During the past 50 years man has made it possible to destroy mankind." What is your understanding of that statement? How can we prevent the destruction of mankind?

4. "More important than any future industrial advance is development of man's ability to live with man." Comment on this point of view.

Activities

1. Pupil reports on the men whose names stand out as industrial leaders or inventors during the past half-century.

2. Panel discussion in which each member of the panel defends his choice of the outstanding event of the past half-century.

How Did We Achieve It? (p. 8)

Digest of the Article

Technical advances in industry were made by men who never gave up trying, according to the president of the General Electric Company, Charles E. Wilson, who reviews his personal experience of the past 50 years with the same company. Perfection of the turbine was a long process, but it has made possible reduction in electric costs during a span of years in which the cost of living has risen greatly. Equally arduous experiments finally led to the electric refrigerator and the electric range. Technical advances, sponsored by large companies with small beginnings, have made possible a standard of living in which the rich cannot command equipment for lighting, cooking, or transportation any better than people with average incomes. Accompanying this great increase in quantity and quality of production has been a decrease in the number of hours worked.

Activity

Pupil reports, oral or written, on the march of American invention. Attention should be directed to the depend-

ence of each inventor on the work of predecessors, not only in America but in other lands. Areas for reports may include steel, transportation, communications, farm machinery, etc.

How Can We Make America Better? (p. 12)

Digest of the Article

Although the American standard of living is the highest in the world, more than one fourth of the families in our country do not have enough or the right kinds of food, adequate housing, sufficient medical care, or equal educational opportunities. It is also evident that our natural resources have been partially wasted and misused and that millions of members of minority groups suffer discrimination. Basic to these problems is the instability produced by swings in the business cycle and distribution of the national income which provides 45 per cent of our families with incomes of less than $3,000 a year. It is possible that in the coming decade, barring war or depression, development of social skills to match our technical ability will place every family on a "health and decency" level of life.

Activities

1. This article may be used as a take-off point for a unit on American social problems. Pamphlet literature, current books, and magazine literature may be explored by committees on such problems as housing, health, education. Committee reports can be used as a basis for class discussion.

2. Put in the form of a bar graph the figures on income distribution in the United States.

3. Panel discussion of controversial approaches to solution of our housing shortage, medical needs, Federal aid to education.

A Look Into the Future (p. 14)

This feature is a symposium of views on the future of America by specialists in various fields. "Atomic Energy," by Sumner T. Pike, acting chairman, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, invites attention to the enormous possibilities of atomic knowledge in advancing medicine, agriculture, power, and industrial development. In "America's World Responsibility," Paul C. Hoffman, Economic Cooperation administrator, voices the hope that our aid to Europe will stem the rise of communism and insure a peaceful world for the citizens of tomorrow. In "Manufacturing Industries," Burnham Finney, editor, *American Machinist*, anticipates increased manufacturing output by machines, increased production per man-hour, intensified research to insure a peaceful and prosperous world. In "Medicine and Public Health," Alan Gregg, a Rockefeller Foundation director, foresees increasing reliance of medicine upon related fields of physics, chemistry, psychology, genetics, biology, and the social sciences. Expanded medical services will turn increasing attention to maintenance of the people's mental health in a world of plenty. In "Agriculture," Louis Bromfield, writer and scientific farmer, advances the idea that scientific farming offers a professional opportunity for young people and that scientific agriculture is the key to a better fed people and a sound economy. In "Science and Communication," David Sarnoff, Chairman of the Board, Radio Corporation of America, anticipates advances in electronics which will make our present progress a period of infancy, viewed from the vantage point of the year 2000.

Discussion Questions

1. Would you say that contributors to the symposium take an optimistic view of the future? Why?

2. Which of the possible developments suggested by the writers interested you most? Defend your choice.

3. To what extent is a world at peace fundamental to all hopes expressed in the articles?

The People Make the Miracles (p. 18)

Digest of the Article

Explaining the extraordinary riches of our nation is not a simple matter. Many factors are inter-related. Among the most important are the location, climate, and resources of our land; the cultural background and skills of the people who emigrated here from Europe and the educational opportunities available in the U. S.; the swift acceptance and improvement of devices for speeding production, especially power-driven machinery; the organization of an intricate distribution system, unhampered by internal customs units; and the rising purchasing power of the mass of the people.

Activities

1. Make a list of the chief mineral resources needed by an industrial civilization. Which do we have in the U. S.? What do we lack?

2. Make a sketch to show what happens to a sheaf of wheat (or a barrel of crude oil) before it reaches your dinner-table (or the gas tank of your car).

3. Look up the article, "America in 1960," in *World Week*, Sept. 28, 1949. What does the chart at the top of page 11 tell you about the growth of machine-power—and its effects on production of goods?

Questions for Discussion

1. What do you think are the most basic reasons for the fact that our nation is a rich country?

2. Do you think our economic system has reached about the peak of its growth? If not, what new advances do you expect within your lifetime?

3. In the article, "News Notes from the Production Front" (p. 28), what evidence do you find that the skills and training of our people are a big factor in the making of the "miracle of America"?

Storm Centers: Java (p. 25)

A review of Java's troubles is especially appropriate at this time, for we are reminded that our own nation went through somewhat similar "growing pains" and yet survived and grew to greatness. However, the United States of Indonesia must relieve several explosive situations on the rich island of Java before this new island-nation of the Far East can hope for peace and prosperity.

Coming Up!
in future issues

March 22, 1950

Coal—what future for this great resource? *Pro-and-con:* Should we have a top-level conference with the Russians? *Storm Centers:* Eritrea.

March 29, 1950

No issue—spring vacation period.

April 5, 1950

Film-story: French-Canadians of Quebec.

In Every Issue:

News, world features, and student-interest and life-adjustment articles.

THIS WEEK'S QUIZ ANSWERS

Answers to "What Do You Know?" (p. 32)

I. Why We're Rich: **A.** our land has often been devastated by war; jute; natural rubber; uranium; coffee; 150. **B.** 1-T, 2-O, 3-F, 4-O, 5-T, 6-O.

II. Making It Better: 1-T, 2-F, 3-T, 4-T, 5-F.

III. Java: a-4, b-2, c-1.

Words to the Wise—Are You Ad-aptable?: 1-pause, 2-right, 3-nerves, 4-future, 5-word, 6-railroad, 7-Fisher, 8-champions, 9-reality, 10-Post-ed.

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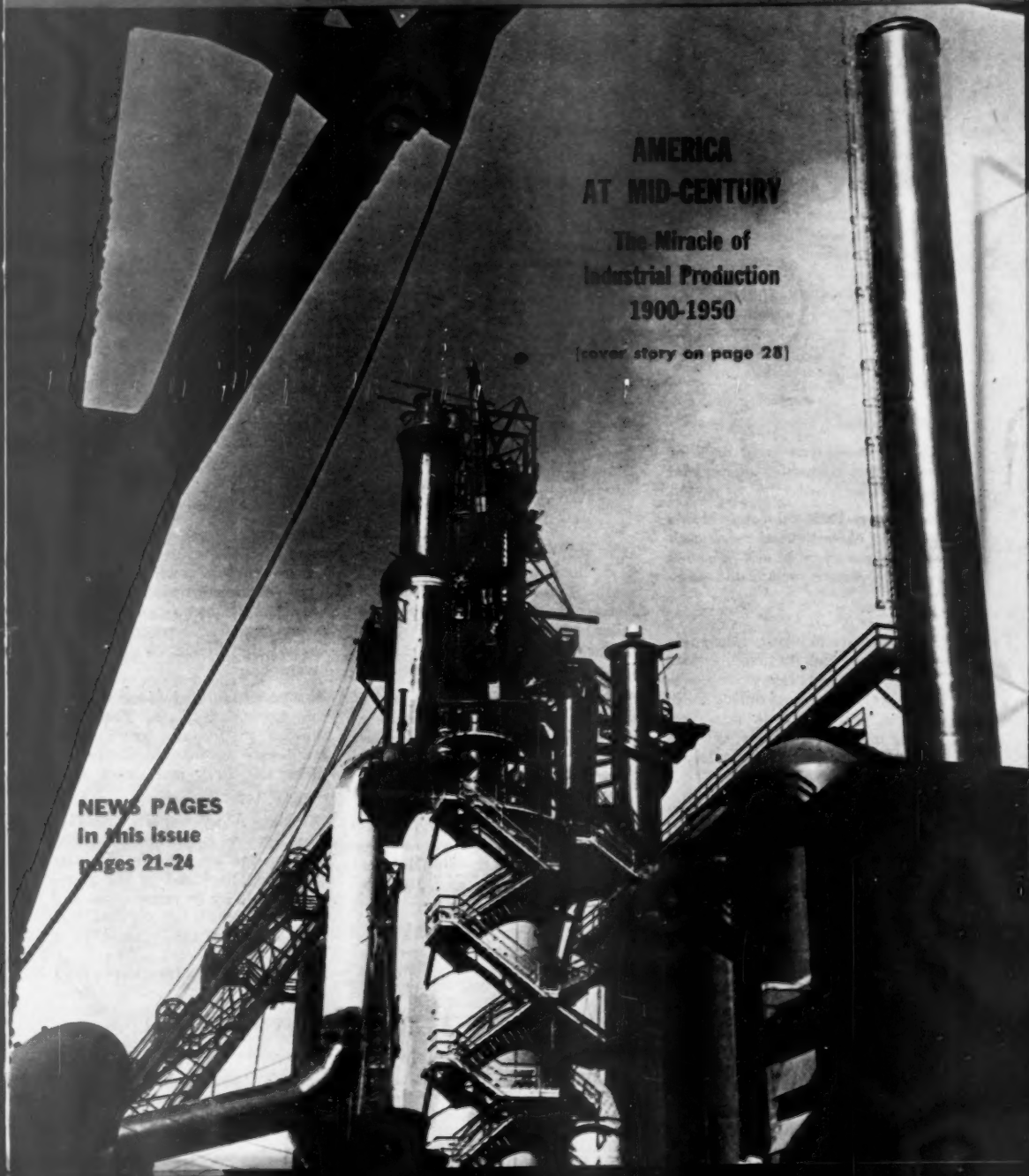


AMERICA AT MID-CENTURY

The Miracle of Industrial Production 1900-1950

[cover story on page 28]

NEWS PAGES in this issue pages 21-24

The European Sport that became the miracle of American Motoring

Hear HENRY J. TAYLOR on the air every Monday evening over the ABC Network, coast to coast

Ah, but those were great days for the sporting aristocracy of England and the Continent!

Even before 1900, the young bloods and their older patrons raced each other in a variety of self-propelled vehicles—electric, steam and gasoline.

* * *

As you'll learn in history, the automobile really got its first big start in Europe, and many improvements were made in it during those dashing years. But it was used mostly in sporting events, and was definitely limited to the wealthy few who could afford it.

Even when the first horseless carriages appeared in this country, newspapers told about them on sport pages. And the automobile might have remained limited to a few uses and a few people—*except for a very American idea.*

For among the mechanics and carriage-makers who tried their hand at it were some who saw that this new "devil wagon" could be very useful to *many, many people.* So instead of making a few cars to order, they set out to show how they could be made in quantity—at a much smaller cost per car.

Soon America saw the first automobile to be built in volume—a small curved-dash runabout developed by a man who later joined forces with General Motors.

Some years after, a group of GM men demonstrated to English experts that automobiles could be quickly assembled from big batches of parts—thus proving mass production feasible.

They could have stopped there. But they knew another fact which you may learn in college courses some day: To keep making *more and more* products which more and more people will buy, you have to keep making them *better and better.* So automobiles have traveled far beyond the dreams of those early inventors.

As a result, another American miracle has taken place. The once-limited automobile has become *everybody's servant.* (In California, there are 20% more cars than families!)

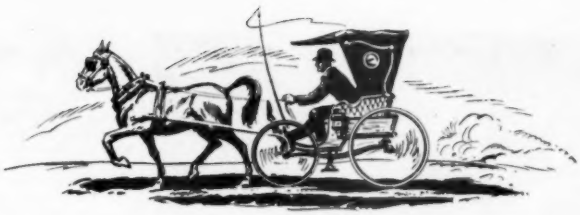
Of course, many people besides GM men deserve credit for this. But part of the reason why it came about can be found in the statement made by so many owners of GM cars. They'll tell you that *"you can't beat a GM car for value!"*

YOUR KEY TO GREATER VALUE

GENERAL MOTORS

"MORE AND BETTER THINGS FOR MORE PEOPLE"

CHEVROLET · PONTIAC · OLDSMOBILE · BUICK · CADILLAC · BODY BY FISHER · FRIGIDAIRE
GMC TRUCK & COACH · GM DIESEL · DELCO · UNITED MOTORS SERVICE · AC SPARK PLUGS



America's Progress Rolls On Rubber

AMERICA was still in the horse and buggy age at the beginning of the century when Goodyear was an infant rubber company less than two years old.

In all the land there were only a few thousand "horseless carriages" chugging over dust-deep roads. A set of hand-built tires cost as much as $500 and might run 2,000 miles — with luck!

Today tires wear so long and are priced so reasonably, they are the smallest cost in operating a car—and more than 43,000,000 cars and trucks are crowding our continental network of concrete highways.

This change was wrought by the fertile mind and ingenious skill of American industry — a change in which rubber, and especially Goodyear rubber, played no little part.

For Goodyear early developed the first tire-building machine that made possible mass production of low-priced quality tires.

The multiple-ply cord passenger car tire — the pneumatic truck tire —the farm tractor tire — the low-pressure airplane tire — inventions that have changed the whole pattern of American life were all pioneered by Goodyear.

In other fields, too — in cushioning, in packaging, in hose and belting, in protective paints and coatings, in footwear and flooring, Goodyear products have brought new advantages to modern living.

As a result, the little rubber mill that employed less than a hundred people in 1900 has grown into a great organization with factories, mills and plantations around the world in which more than 67,000 people find their livelihood.

Today Goodyear is the world's largest rubber company. This leadership was won neither through chance nor privilege. It is the reward, we believe, of vision in foreseeing the public's needs and of untiring resourcefulness in pioneering new products to serve them — to keep America rolling *on rubber!*

Teachers!

"A LETTER FROM AMERICA"

16 mm. Sound Film

Shows how Democracy Works in Industry

Loaned free to schools

"A Letter from America" is the film story of Karl, a poor immigrant boy who finds happiness and success in his American job. It shows what such abstract things as "Free Enterprise" and "Capital" mean in simple words and pictures teen-agers will understand. This timely half-hour sound film is loaned free of charge to any school, club or civic group. Just mail the coupon below—now.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, INC.
Dept. H., Akron 16, Ohio

Gentlemen: Please send me on loan your 16 mm. sound film "A LETTER FROM AMERICA." I will return it promptly.

Name_____

Address_____

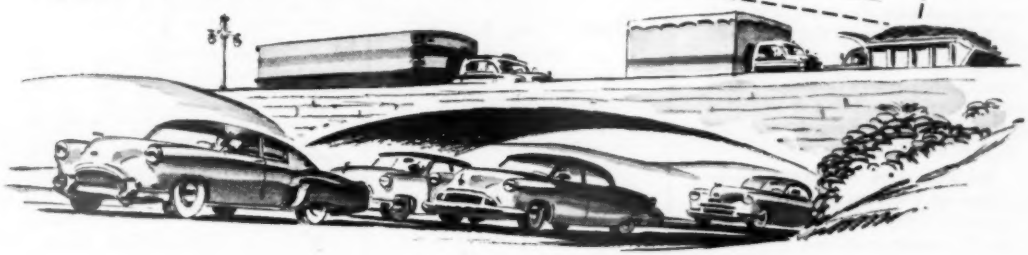
City_____ State_____

Name of School or Club_____

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

GOODYEAR

More people ride on Goodyear tires than on any other kind



...and you

RECENTLY, Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., makers of Arrow shirts and ties, won an award from Freedoms Foundation for its film "Enterprise," which tells how the people of Buchanan, Ga. (population 500) lifted their community from depression to prosperity by their own belief in the American way of doing things.

Freedoms Foundation is a non-profit, non-political, non-sectarian organization whose sole purpose is to encourage Americans in all walks of life to understand, to value, and to speak up for the rights and freedoms which are theirs—to cherish and hold fast to the American Way of Life.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., is proud to have won this recognition of its own efforts to bring an inspiring story to millions of persons in every part of the United States.

But even more, we are proud to be a part of a system which is strong enough and free enough to make such real-life stories possible.

In the American system we can speak our own mind, go to our own church, and find or make jobs for ourselves wherever we wish.

Let's remember that it is important to keep things that way in the United States. Let's try to strengthen those freedoms. This nation has a great future ahead of it, and you have a great future ahead of you, if we remember to do that.

It's a real privilege to be an American citizen.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.
Makers of
Arrow Shirts, Sports Shirts, Ties,
Handkerchiefs, Underwear

If you haven't seen the 16mm. color film "Enterprise," your teacher could arrange to have it shown, free of charge, by writing to Public Relations Dept., Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York City.

World Week

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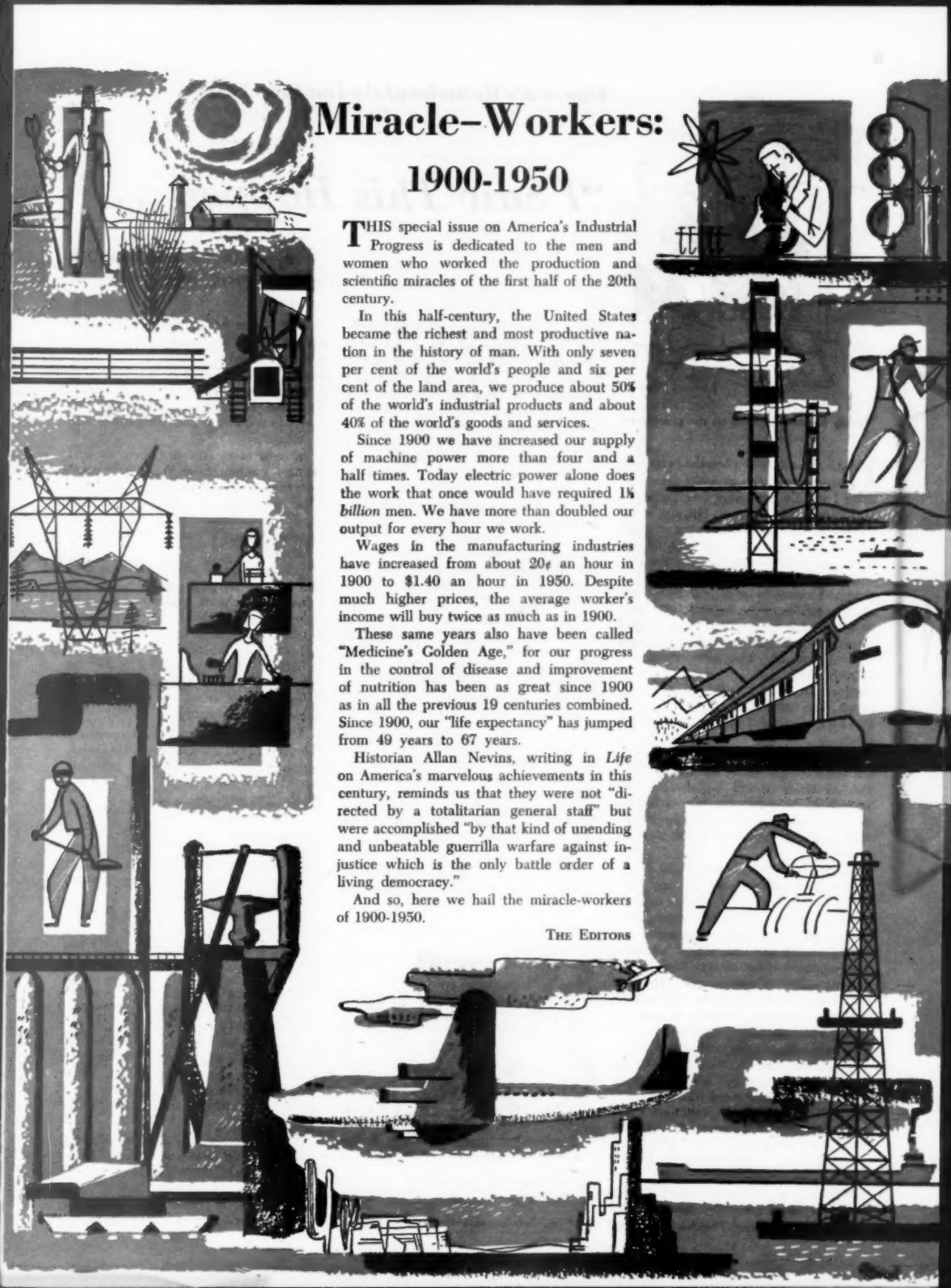
Price of this special issue 15¢. Extra copies available.



Miracle-Workers: 1900-1950

THIS special issue on America's Industrial Progress is dedicated to the men and women who worked the production and scientific miracles of the first half of the 20th century.

In this half-century, the United States became the richest and most productive nation in the history of man. With only seven per cent of the world's people and six per cent of the land area, we produce about 50% of the world's industrial products and about 40% of the world's goods and services.

Since 1900 we have increased our supply of machine power more than four and a half times. Today electric power alone does the work that once would have required 1½ *billion* men. We have more than doubled our output for every hour we work.

Wages in the manufacturing industries have increased from about 20¢ an hour in 1900 to $1.40 an hour in 1950. Despite much higher prices, the average worker's income will buy twice as much as in 1900.

These same years also have been called "Medicine's Golden Age," for our progress in the control of disease and improvement of nutrition has been as great since 1900 as in all the previous 19 centuries combined. Since 1900, our "life expectancy" has jumped from 49 years to 67 years.

Historian Allan Nevins, writing in *Life* on America's marvelous achievements in this century, reminds us that they were not "directed by a totalitarian general staff" but were accomplished "by that kind of unending and unbeatable guerrilla warfare against injustice which is the only battle order of a living democracy."

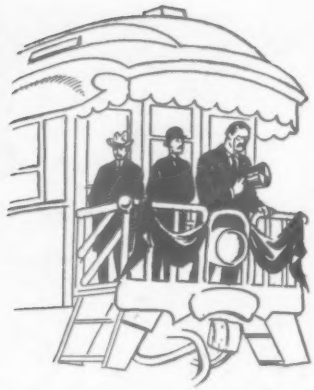
And so, here we hail the miracle-workers of 1900-1950.

THE EDITORS

One Man's Memories of the Last Fifty Years

"I Saw This Happen..."

By MAURICE R. ROBINSON
President and Publisher, Scholastic Magazines



"Teddy Roosevelt stood on the platform"

I WAS a small child when the twentieth century was born in 1900. The first thing I vividly remember was President McKinley's funeral train. History books tell me it was on the morning of September 18, 1901. At the foot of our street, in a Pittsburgh suburb, we kids waited for the train to pass. We wrapped coins in rags and put them on the tracks to be turned into "souvenirs" by being run over by the funeral train. The train, draped in black, moved slowly past us. The new President, "Teddy" Roosevelt, stood on the back platform holding a silk hat over his heart. The crowds were solemn, sad. But I was thrilled. I had seen the President.

Fifty years! It sounds like 500 to anyone younger than 18. But most of you hi-schoolers will be alive in the year 2000 to watch the twentieth century die and the twenty-first begin. By then you will know how short 50 years really are.

What will happen in those 50 years? Maybe *you* can "dream it up." But you'll find it hard to do if the next 50 years are anything like those since 1900.

You may be able to do a better job of "dreaming up" the things you may see happen in your lifetime if I picture for you some of the things I saw happen before you were born, and remind you of some great events *you* have already experienced.

I remember gaping wide-eyed at the first automobile in our town. Fifty years ago automobiles were as scarce as television sets were the year you trudged off to enter kindergarten. I was past ten before I got a ride in an auto. That was when my Uncle Al became the talk of the neighborhood by buying a two-cylinder Maxwell.

When I was in grade school I went several times to the "World's First Motion Picture Theatre—*The Nickelodeon.*" It was opened in June, 1905, on Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. There were "flickers" as part of vaudeville shows ten or twelve years before that. But the year of the first movie *theatre* was 1905 and "nickelodeons" (so-called because the admission was 5 cents) soon spread to every town in the U. S. and to almost all corners of the world.

I remember that it was a big event in our home when my mother had saved enough money to buy a set of aluminum cooking utensils. It was one of the first sets in our neighborhood. Visitors flocked in to see Mother demonstrate how she cooked with the pot and pan and skillet and how easily they could be cleaned.

Another big event in our house occurred the night my dad brought home a "pump-it-by-hand" vacuum cleaner. Mother said Dad was out of his head. She preferred a broom to "pumping." But, oh, the excitement a few years later when Dad appeared with an *electric* vacuum cleaner. This time Mother was overjoyed. Dad (true salesman that he was) announced that this electric cleaner would mean "no more beating of rugs and carpets." We boys whooped with delight. But Mother was not convinced. The spring and fall "rug-beating" went on for many years longer.

When I was a child there was no such thing as a five-and-dime store. The "A & P," even in big cities, was a man with a horse and wagon. None of us had ever heard of a motor bus, no farm boy had seen a tractor. We had seen a telephone but few of us had ever used one. It was many years later before I heard music and voices over the "wireless."

"The first automobile in our town"

In whatever city or town in our country I might have lived as a small boy, there I would have seen, and perhaps have known, some man whose name has become one of the symbols of our country's march to industrial greatness.

Select the name of any business firm that comes to your mind when you think of machines, industry, or commerce. It will probably be the name of a man who was living only 50 years ago and was inventing or working on something that has helped make the period 1900-1950 the most amazing half-century of economic progress ever achieved in all history.

I'll mention only a few. I could list hundreds. Had I lived near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, in 1903, I probably would have seen the Wright brothers fly the first airplane.

Had I lived in Detroit, I might have "hung around" and watched Henry Ford at work in his little machine shop, experimenting with machine-made parts and assembly lines that would make possible a low-cost auto.

I happened to be born in Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, a suburb of Pittsburgh. Not far from where I lived was the home of a man named Andrew Carnegie. He had already built a great steel business, had sold his mills to the newly-formed U. S. Steel Corporation, and was devoting his fortune to the furthering of education, especially through public libraries. I remember some of the things I heard him say at the first commencement exercises of what is now the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

I well remember, too, a peppery, whiskered old gentleman named Henry J. Heinz. His green pickle trademark was already well known. But to us he was a man, a person, as well as the name of the business enterprise he was

building to world-wide renown. He came frequently to our Sunday School, for he promoted Sunday Schools with the same fervor he preached the gospel of "pure foods."

Other neighbors of Mr. Heinz I remember, who lived in the "East End" of Pittsburgh, were a man named Armstrong (Armstrong cork and linoleum) and another named George Westinghouse. There lived nearby, too, an associate of Mr. Carnegie's named Henry C. Frick, but his home had a high iron fence around it and we kids felt less friendly to him.

Had we lived in some other part of Pittsburgh, we probably would have known others who were, or were to become, prominent (like the Jones's and the Laughlins, the Olivers, the Mellons, the Byers, and many others) in building the industries that made Pittsburgh world-famous.

Later I did come to know intimately Mr. George H. Clapp, who with Col. Alfred E. Hunt and Charles Merrill Hall, discoverer of the process of aluminum manufacture, founded the Aluminum Company of America. (Mr. Clapp, along with Mr. A. K. Oliver, later provided the money to start *Scholastic Magazines.*)

Those are some of the things that were happening in the small corner of our country where I lived as a boy. Everywhere across the land the builders of America's industries were at work. They were driving ahead—just as they are today—seeking new ways to produce and distribute more and more goods and comforts and labor-saving devices to more and more people.

When World War I came to America, I was in college. I chose the Army. There I became aware of the industrial might of our country as it poured guns and supplies into our camps and the battlefields of Europe. The United States was then—as in World War II—the "arsenal of democracy."

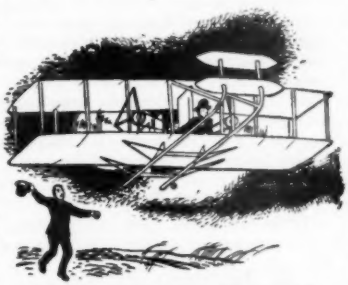
"I went to the Nickelodeon in 1905"

At the war's end, I went back to college along with other veterans and many younger men. I remember a "war-buddy's" telling me he was going to work for something called "Frigidaire" and through him I got my first view of an electric refrigerator. He laughed at me when I doubted his claim that an icebox in the kitchen, or on the back porch, would soon be as old-fashioned as an "outhouse" in a modern town.

On election night in November, 1920, another war buddy and I sat in his attic with a "crystal set" radio. We listened (each holding an earphone) to a radio station (KDKA of Pittsburgh) broadcast elections returns for the first time in history. (Republican Harding won over Democrat Cox.)

Less than three weeks before that election night, I had stood excitedly along with my associate Ray McPartlin—in a small print shop in Pittsburgh and with trembling hands took from the press the first copies of *Scholastic.*

A couple of years later I took out



"I could have been at Kitty Hawk"

an advance subscription to a magazine that was to be called *Time*, and four years later, in 1927, I entered a subscription for a little-known magazine called *Reader's Digest*. Both were to become "publishing miracles" of the half-century.

In 1927 I saw the first "talkie" as Al Jolson sang "Mammy" in *The Jazz Singer*. Radio broadcasting was then only a few years old, but I was one of several millions who listened to a radio announcer describe Lindbergh's "take-off" the night of May 20, 1927, when he left New York for Paris, to be the first to cross the Atlantic alone by airplane.

The 1920s were full of frenzy. Many fine things were achieved in that decade, but we seemed to lose our sense of values. And we paid for it in the hungry and wretched 1930s.

All of you junior and senior hi-schoolers were born after 1930—most of you after 1934. Think of what has already happened in your short lifetime!

"KDKA broadcast the 1920 election"

Here's a sample:

. . . the worst war in all the world's history.

. . . mankind's second attempt to build a world organization to stop war and improve the life of the world's people.

. . . the jet plane . . . and planes that speed faster than sound.

. . . television broadcasts to homes and theatres.

. . . the ATOMIC BOMB—its creation *and* its use in war.

. . . the first development of atomic energy for productive use.

. . . and now, the H-bomb—nicknamed the "hell-bomb," for if madly used it could destroy all civilization.

Those are merely samples of what has happened since you were born thirteen to eighteen years ago.

What will *you* do with the second half of this century? The discovery of atomic energy and the thousands of other advances in science, engineering, and agriculture offer opportunities for progress even greater than that of 1900-1950. What you see and do and what happens to you between now and the year 2000 is largely in your own hands.

I hope you will keep the freedom that lets men build with vision and without fear.

I hope you will keep from our land any dictator who may raise his poisonous head. I hope you destroy him before he sets up the police state he must create in order to keep himself in power.

Dictators are the mortal enemies of democracy because a dictator cannot exist in a democracy.

I hope you will remember that without democracy there can be no freedom; that it was *free* men and women who built our country and made America great; that it will be *free* men and women who will bring to the entire world the highest level of civilization that man can attain.

To you who will make the second half of the twentieth century whatever it becomes, we of the first half say "good luck, and God be with you."

Better Machines, More Power, Skilled Labor, and Free Enterprise Have Worked Miracles

How Did We Achieve It?

By CHARLES E. WILSON
President, General Electric Company

JUST the other day one of our most widely read scientific magazines, commenting on the advent of the hydrogen bomb, casually referred to its destructive power as "hundreds or thousands of times greater than the *old* uranium-plutonium bomb."

Only five years of age—and already the most horrendous device ever created by man is out of date! In the minds of our scientists, the "old" atom bomb, presumably still the most deadly weapon available at the moment, is a thing of the past.

The point, however horrifying, is significant. While the size of atom stockpiles or the speed of hydrogen bomb development is hardly the best proof of progress, the American public takes these tremendous scientific accomplishments as a matter of course.

In a country which has pressed ahead in a half-century or so from the days of the horse and buggy to jet aircraft, from the wash tub to completely automatic washing machines, and from kerosene lamps to fluorescent lighting that favors one's complexion, almost any achievement in the field of science today earns a paragraph in the daily newspaper and the cursory comment from the public that "it's about time they thought of that."

Obviously we pay all too little heed and have much too little appreciation for the ways of our American life which have brought us comforts beyond even the imagination of most of the other peoples of the world. The fact of the matter is that we have become so accustomed to almost unbelievable progress **that** we seldom stop to think from where it comes.

Having recently completed fifty years of business life (all with the same company, incidentally), I have had occasion during the past few months to review again my past and, more to the point, the way in which the company for which I work has attained its present state of development. One chapter of this history has always fascinated me.

How General Electric Grew

It started about four years before this century began when a man sat in his office in New York. He was a Quaker, a former shoe manufacturer, the first president of a new corporation known as the General Electric Company. He had scraped together a little capital, a few patents, a still rather new technical inheritance from such men as Thomas Edison and Elihu Thomson. The developing lines of the subsequent electrical industry had not yet begun to show clearly. The fact of electric power was known and was being sold, but the giant was still an infant. The man was Charles A. Coffin, and another man was trying to interest him in a new kind of a steam drive—inner wheels with curved blades to be whirled at high speeds by the force of steam.

The other man was Charles G. Curtis, and in his bag were the plans for his turbine, for which he had so far unsuccessfully sought a market. It appealed to the technical sense and imagination of some of the General Electric men. Eventually an agreement was made to turn over the facilities of its Schenectady works to Curtis to carry out his experiments, in return for an opportunity for the company to purchase the patent rights if the device proved out. It is impossible for any of us today to realize the chances taken and the courage required, on both sides, in the making of that agreement.

In the factory yard a pit was dug and in it was placed a small, crude turbine model. The revolving parts were metal discs, with blades or buckets riveted to their rims. There was a boiler and a steam chest, and steam was shot from nozzles against the blades. Everybody thought the machine would fly apart, and they handled it gingerly. Weeks of tests went by, and after two years the verdict was that the tests should be abandoned. Time and money, lots of it, had been consumed. But the idea still intrigued the technical men and at length the engineer of the lighting department, William Leroy Emmet, was asked to take over the job. After long study, he recommended that two machines be built, and although his experience up to this time had been of an entirely different sort, he undertook re-

General Electric Company

With a fingertip this workman is guiding a tremendous 37-ton forging. It will form the generator shaft of a 100,000-kilowatt turbine generator which GE is building for an N. J. power company.

Press Association, Inc.

CHARLES E. WILSON, as he says in his article, has spent his entire working life in one company, General Electric. Born in New York City, and educated in its public schools, he began as a boy of 13 in its shipping department (1899) and rose steadily through accounting, production, engineering, manufacturing, and marketing departments to president of the company since 1940. He served the nation as vice chairman of the War Production Board and as chairman of President Truman's Commission on Civil Liberties. He is married, lives in Scarsdale, N. Y.

sponsibility for the design and manufacture.

Emmet had a peculiar genius for redesigning machines that previously had not worked properly, and he immersed himself in this task. Shop work was slow and laborious; the whole intricate job had to be pioneered every step of the way. Fascinating though discouraging years followed, but there came a day when Samuel Insull staked his business career—as Emmet and Coffin and many others were staking theirs—on the installation of a vertical 5000-kilowatt turbine in the Fiske Street generating station of the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago. This was in 1901, and the station was to begin operating in 1903. That year brought with it anxiety and apprehension, because there had been delays and postponements, and still no turbine. People were questioning the judgment of General Electric.

In the end, a foreman named Billy Madigan was actually given a vote of confidence by a secret ballot of his associates in the factory to get the turbine built on time. He set a date for completion; everybody said he was crazy; but by working around the clock the job was done ahead of time, the steam was let in, and the machine performed.

This turbine generator required only one tenth of the space and weighed one eighth as much as the reciprocating engines it replaced. There was plenty of trouble after it was installed, because this is no fairy story. When it ran well, G-E stock was said to rise, and when it ran poorly, the stock sagged. Today that machine, which carried the bold ideas and the hopes and the sweat and talent of so many men, stands in the main street of our Schenectady works, to which spot it was removed when replaced by a more efficient model. We call it our "monument to courage."

Why Americans Make More

The advantages to the American public and to the world which have flowed from this original development and the improvements which followed it are easy to see today. By just such industrial technology in the whole system of electric power generation and distribution, the cost of electricity for the average consumer has been brought down from an average of seven cents per kilowatt-hour in 1928 to less than three cents today, while the cost of living increased sharply during the same period. This is the tangible result of concentrating technological resources on a specific problem which is possible only in an economic system such as ours in the United States.

There are many fascinating stories like that of the turbines in every major American industry. Indeed, today every phase of our great electrical industry owes something to men who refused to give up in the face of both material obstacles and the risk of public ridicule.

And not only in the electrical industry, but in every other, we have been able to achieve constantly increasing productivity for every hour each man works. Why? Because inventive geniuses and daring business men have been free in America to experiment, to invest their money, and to test their faith in better machines and more progressive methods.

When George Hughes first started work on his electric range he was told: "Hughes, you must be crazy to try to cook with those live, exposed coils lying in those open grooves. Women will stick forks in them and the flying sparks will frighten them to death or they will get an electric shock that will kill them." Engineers thought the forerunner of the early refrigerator with the hermetically sealed unit was the invention of a crazy Frenchman and a joke. Others looked upon the man who undertook to perfect it as an ignorant Danish immigrant. But today, nearly every household refrigerator and home freezer owes something to the determination and courage as well as inventiveness of Chris Steenstrup, the father of the hermetically sealed unit.

However great have been the productive achievements of our industries in the past half century—and no equal period has ever come close to matching them—still probably the greatest advancement of our time is found in the improved living standards of the great American middle-class. American workmen today work at least one third fewer hours under indescribably improved conditions for many times more pay than when the century began. The comforts and conveniences gained from their jobs have constantly increased. It has been the great achievement of our free enterprise system—and mostly in the first half of this century—to bring this about.

Better Living for All

There are undoubtedly fewer real economic distinctions between rich people and poor people in the United States than in any other country in the world. Where once only the rich could afford candles at night, and the poor only the light of an open hearth, today the finest lamps that money can buy and science can produce cost only a few cents and are available to all. Rich men—the few that remain—can buy no better refrigeration and cooking equipment and washing machines and telephones and plumbing and transportation than are available to everybody. Big corporations operate on capital supplied by the small investor—by the butcher, the baker, the teacher, and the cop on the corner. The most modest home can have automatic heat and insulation and the radio.

Truly we are a nation of wealthy people: We are wealthy in the things that make our lives safe, free from drudgery, and full of enjoyment. To my mind, this has been our real progress.

Ford Motor Company

Mr. Mass Production himself! Spick-and-span, painted and upholstered, ready to drive, the 1950 Fords pour off assembly line at Dearborn Assembly Plant, River Rouge, Michigan. Ford turned out 1,426,727 cars, trucks, and tractors in 1949.

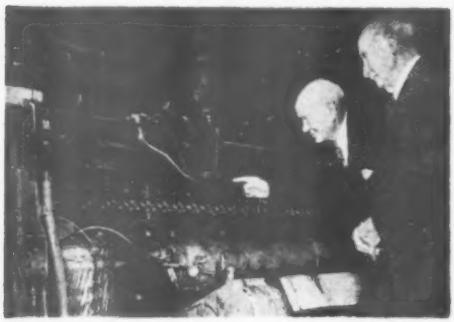
Productivity—KEY TO PLENTY

• How did we achieve our present high standard of living? One word offers the key to the plenty we enjoy. That word is *productivity*—America's industrial "know-how," imagination, and hard work. These pages present a condensation of the film, *Productivity, Key to Plenty*, produced by The Twentieth Century Fund and Encyclopaedia Britannica Films.

1. Most of us take for granted modern conveniences—the gadget-covered stove, the telephone, television, Dad's new automobile, the deep freezer. But it didn't just "happen"!

2. Let's compare America with other countries in terms of what the individual can buy for a given amount of work. The American worker gets far more for his labor than others do.

3. Go back a century, to 1850. Here's a man making a bottle—beautiful perhaps, but done slowly, by his lung power.



Corning Glass Works

4. Today, machines like this one can turn out four thousand bottles an hour. Can you see already why our life is so rich?

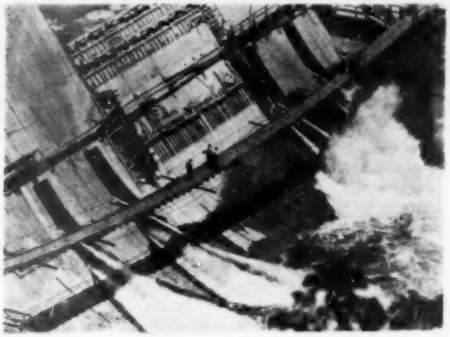
5. Now go back to 1850 again. Here's a blacksmith with his hand tools and hand-operated forge. A hand process like this took skill . . . and it took strong arms and sturdy shoulders.

6. In 1850 here's how work was divided among animal power, man power, and machines driven by wind, water and fuels: animals, 50 per cent; men, 20 per cent; machines, 30 per cent.

7. Taking all the work that was done, an average worker turned out 27 cents worth of goods and services for each hour worked.

8. But times were changing. More coal was dug. Steel replaced iron. Steam engines, electricity, new machines came in.

9. By 1900 here is how our work was shared: animals, just over 30 per cent; men, roughly 15 per cent; machines, over 50 per cent. Output per man-hour: 56 cents in goods, services.



10. Putting resources of earth and water to work was part of the answer. We built dams to harness water power, produced oil to run trucks, tractors, automobiles, ships, locomotives.

Endicott Johnson

11. Power, and the skill to use it! Machines created new industries and higher standards of living for everyone. Machines did away with some jobs, but also created many new ones.

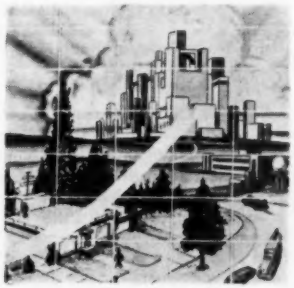
12. Today our sources of energy are: animals, two per cent; men, a little more than two per cent; machines, 94 per cent. Output per man per hour had multiplied five times since 1850!

International Harvester

13. Our productivity has given us a standard of living unmatched anywhere.

Westinghouse

14. So far the record is good. But we must go on finding new methods.



15. What's ahead is up to all of us. Productivity is the key to plenty!

Farm Security Administration

A North Carolina doctor examines a Negro farm family.

Housing projects haven't reached this slum.

How Can We Make America Better?

By BEULAH AMIDON
Associate Editor, *The Survey*

THERE are two ways to look at the progress of the United States, and the level of prosperity this country has attained. Americans, the economists tell us, enjoy "the highest standard of living ever achieved by any people on earth." As we look at this side of the picture, we see the impressive figures of our present national income, and comparison with the way of life in other lands in terms of per capita income; number of cars, telephones, radio and television sets; miles of railroads and highways; number of physicians and hospital beds, and so on. It's a striking record—one of which we have every reason to be proud.

But there is another side of this picture, less pleasant to contemplate, perhaps, but equally important. That side shows the number of Americans who lack the good things of life; it compares what we have, not with what people in Europe or Asia have, but with what we all might have if our wealth and resources were more skillfully used.

Where We Fall Short

Consider some of the major shortcomings in American life today:

Food. Ten million American families—more than a fourth of all our 38,500,000 families—do not have enough food, or enough of the right kinds of food for proper nourishment. Because starchy food is cheaper, they eat too much of it, and not enough milk, meat, fats, vegetables, and fruit.

Housing. The housing shortage remains acute across the nation; and thousands of buildings used as homes are old, unsanitary, dilapidated, unwholesome. Out of every ten American homes, three lack running water, more than four lack baths or flush toilets, and six lack central heating.

Health. Despite falling death rates and longer life span, about a fourth of all American families lack adequate medical and dental care; mental hospitals are overcrowded; many health problems remain unsolved, including cancer, heart disease, infantile paralysis, arthritis, and "the common cold."

Crime and Delinquency. Almost every community reports serious anti-social behavior, especially among teen-agers, much of it in the form of "gang" warfare, vandalism, and terrorism. In many parts of the country, archaic ideas of "punishment" still prevail; virtually no community has adequate facilities for the study, diagnosis, and treatment of delinquents and criminals.

Waste of Natural Resources. By carelessness, and by ignorant or selfish methods of farming, lumbering, grazing, mining, and well-drilling we continue to waste and misuse our great common heritage of soil, forests, minerals, oil, and other natural resources.

Prejudice and Bigotry. Millions of members of minority groups in this country are handicapped in education, employment, housing, and community life by thoughtless, ignorant, or misguided attitudes toward racial and religious differences.

Educational Inequality. American public school systems differ widely in plant, equipment, length of school term, amount spent per pupil, and the training and salaries of teachers. This means that while many young Americans get a good preparation for life, some get a poor preparation, and some get virtually no preparation at all.

The Roots of Poverty

Basic to these defects are two major factors. The first is economic instability, the ups and downs of the business cycle. This country has had periods of great prosperity and periods of terrible depression. In a predominantly industrialized, wage-earning society, every family and every community is at the mercy of this swing from inflation to depression.

The causes of this instability and possible methods of controlling it involve complex questions of finance, credit, currency, markets, trade, and the relationship between government and private enterprise. To prevent major depressions calls for the wise, far-sighted use of the knowledge we have, and intensive, continuing research into economic causes and effects.

The second factor behind the great defects in American life is the unequal distribution of income.

Of the 38,500,000 families in this country, over 10 per cent have incomes under $1,000 a year, 25 per cent have incomes under $2,000 a year, 45 per

cent have incomes under $3,000. (Report of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, 81st Congress: Low Income Families and Economic Stability.) Figures compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, show that in 1947, the budget necessary for a family of four to maintain "an adequate standard of living" varied from a low of $3,004 in New Orleans, to a high of $3,458 in Washington, D. C. Clearly, the 10,000,000 families who have to get along on $2,000 a year or less enjoy few of the good things we think of as "the American standard of living." At the other end of the scale, nearly 21 per cent of the families of this country have incomes of $5,000 or higher, while 2.9 per cent have incomes above $10,000.

The 10,000,000 families with less than $2,000 a year represent about 32,000,000 persons, including one fifth of all the nation's children.

In these families there is malnutrition because there is not enough food, or because the food budget does not provide a balanced diet.

These families are not properly clothed.

They live in substandard homes, in overcrowded, blighted neighborhoods, without modern equipment or services. Many of these houses are so old or so dilapidated that sanitary, healthful living is impossible.

Careful studies by economists, sociologists, government agencies, and health authorities show that the low-income families have a disproportionate share of sickness, disability, delinquency and crime, desertion and divorce. A bright child of a low-income family is less likely to get a good education than a child of equal ability in a family with more adequate financial resources. More than half the young people in this country leave school before they are 15 years of age, and an excessive share of these children are from low-income families. Many of these young people never obtain training for occupations which would take them out of the low-income group.

These under-$2,000 families are the ones on whom the burden of sickness, depression, and unemployment falls most heavily, for they have meager savings—most of them no savings at all—to meet emergency demands.

We *Can* Make It Better If—

Must these things be? If in this new decade, the U. S. A. avoids the catastrophe of war or major depression, and if present trends of production and trade continue, then, the experts tell us, output and national wealth in 1960 will be 8 per cent higher than today's unprecedented figures. According to

BEULAH AMIDON is a well-known journalist on social and economic affairs. Long a senior editor of *Survey Graphic*, she edited many of its famous special numbers, and contributes to the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Woman's Home Companion*, *New Republic*, and other magazines. She has written many pamphlets for the Public Affairs Committee and the Congregational Church. A Mid-Westerner, Miss Amidon has lived in every section of the country.

The Twentieth Century Fund's study of *America's Needs and Resources*, this 8 per cent increase, wisely used, could mean:

That every American child could have an education through ten grades, half of them through two years of college, every one of them in safe, comfortable schoolrooms with adequately paid teachers;

That every American could have proper medical, dental, and nursing care, with hospitals available and a comprehensive health service for all;

That every American could have an ample, balanced diet;

That we could have a conservation and development program which would protect and increase our natural resources;

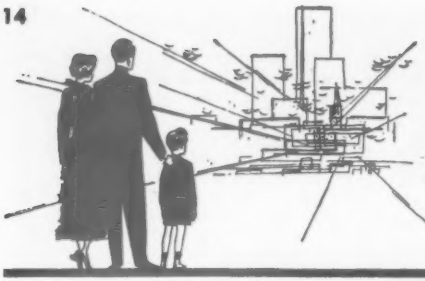
That we could support a fifteen-year program which would abolish every slum, repair or replace every defective house or apartment, provide every family with a decent dwelling place.

There are two big "ifs."

The first is that these things can be attained *if* we so manage our economic life as to lessen the swings and jolts of the business cycle, and prevent recurring depressions and large-scale unemployment. This calls for statesmanlike action by business, labor, and farm leaders and lawmakers, supported by public undertakings, courage, and self-control.

The second is that these things will be possible *if* we as a people develop social imagination and skills to match our technical ability. Our American talent for organization and mass production, for using the fruits of scientific research has opened up almost unlimited production possibilities. Our skill in social-economic organization and distribution of goods and services lags far behind.

The marvelous progress America has made in the past fifty years demonstrates that these things are not only possible—they are within our grasp. Along with our technical achievements, far-sighted men and women in all walks of life have devoted thought, money, and effort to repairing our defects and solving our social problems. The greatest virtue of our democracy is that we can recognize our faults and work for their reform. Americans will never be satisfied until they have made the "American dream" of a good life come true for all.



From "Fifty Fabulous Years" (Pure Oil Co.)

A Look into the Future 1950-2000

American Leaders Foretell What May Happen in Your Lifetime

MOST of this issue is about the remarkable events of the past fifty years. But 1950 stands midway in the twentieth century. We are about to enter its second half—the fifty years in which you young people now in high school will run the world. We are not fortune-tellers, and we do not wish to paint a foolishly rosy future. Therefore we have asked a number of distinguished American leaders to write a brief statement of their sober expectations in their own fields. We are grateful to these busy men for sharing with us their experience. The fields they cover by no means present a complete picture of human activity. They are confined to certain broad aspects of economic and scientific development. But we think you will agree they demonstrate that the age of "miracles" is only just beginning.—THE EDITORS.

America's World Responsibility

By Paul G. Hoffman
Economic Cooperation Administrator

EVERY time Jackie Robinson steps up to the plate, he faces a question mark—what will this turn at bat bring him? A base hit, a pop fly for an easy out, another home run? Robinson doesn't know – but he *does* know the score of the game, the strength of the opposing pitcher, where he wants to hit the ball, and his proven ability to do just that. Today, as Americans look out on the world and the future, we are all like Jackie Robinsons.

We know the score—the question of our time is whether or not we can preserve our freedoms, which means those of our friends, in the face of a deadly serious threat from the Communist forces of the world. We know that the strength of the opposition is that of millions of good but enslaved and misguided people. But we also know that a free and awakened America, joined to other free nations by mutual interest and shared beliefs, has unsurpassed strength. Like Jackie Robinson we have an excellent chance to hit safely. If we do, it will be the victory of the next half century for us and the world.

As a nation, our policy toward other nations is framed to give us—and the world—the best possible chance for a peaceful and prosperous future. There are many examples of this, but one of the best is the Marshall Plan in which the Economic Cooperation Administration represents the United States.

PAUL G. HOFFMAN is the influential Administrator of U. S. aid to the Marshall Plan countries. Formerly president of the Studebaker Corporation and chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, he is widely respected as an able and far-seeing businessman.

The Marshall Plan seeks to avert war by helping the nations of Western Europe to rebuild—to banish the hunger and want that are the seeds of war and dictatorship. It seeks to insure future freedom for the world by making it possible for the people of Europe to earn the bread for the lack of which men have sometimes traded freedom.

Named for General George C. Marshall who first suggested it while our Secretary of State in 1947, the Marshall Plan has supplied American dollars with which the Europeans have bought the food, seed, raw materials, and tools they needed in order to help themselves. The Communists in Europe have tried to upset this rebuilding process wherever possible because communism springs from hunger and despair.

But despite this opposition, the Marshall Plan has helped Western Europeans to make great progress through 1950. Food production is approaching pre-war levels. Factory production is 20 per cent higher than in 1938. A start has been made on the free movement of goods—like that between our own States—among the nations of Western Europe. Today Europeans have hope of the future. And having hope, they are joining us in presenting a free and united resistance to Communist attempts to take away that freedom.

If ECA is allowed to finish its job of helping Western Europe back to health by 1952—the date established for the end of the Marshall Plan—I think we can look for a number of bright prospects in the future.

First, the Communist threat to our freedom will be lessened.

This will mean that America can throw more of its energies and dollars into the constructive work of the world instead of having to consider the need

for greater defense preparations to meet a continuing threat.

To the high school student of today, this means that he is more apt to have a happy and useful life in a trade, profession, or a business and less likely to be called upon to man the machines of defense and destruction.

With all the thousandfold new and better means that science is affording to us to carry on the work of a world at peace, young people of today can truly look forward to a more exciting and wondrous future than other generations have ever known.

If Americans continue to understand our true position in the world and act accordingly with resolution and confidence, we *can* make the Atomic Age the Golden Age of which men have dreamed for centuries.

Manufacturing Industry

By Burnham Finney

Editor, *American Machinist*

BURNHAM FINNEY is editor of *The American Machinist*, leading technological publication of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company. His book, *Arsenal of Democracy* (1941) was a brilliant analysis of America's industrial mobilization for World War II.

DURING the next half-century, America's manufacturing industries will turn out goods in ever increasing abundance. They will be produced with less physical effort on the worker's part. They should enable our people to have more material comforts. The standard of living will be higher—and it already far outstrips that of other countries.

America's industries amazed the world with their prodigal output of goods during World War II. Just one sample: they built a brand-new industry almost overnight for production of synthetic rubber, ending forever our dependence upon natural rubber. Since the war, new peacetime heights of production have been scaled in many individual industries, such as the automobile industry. And new industries have come into being. Most spectacular is the electronics industry, with television sets as one of its products. Mass production and keen competition among manufacturers have resulted in television sets of steadily growing quality being offered at steadily declining prices. It is the old story of competition in a free economy stimulating an industry to produce more efficiently in order to sell for less.

Today, the nation's manufacturing industries account for about thirty percent of all employment in this country. They contribute about the same percentage of the national income. But their influence goes far beyond, affecting other segments of the economy. The amount of capital invested per wage earner has increased many times and now stands at $7,000. Research activities have expanded sharply in the development of new materials and of new products. There have been fundamental investigations of the molecule, the atom, the electron and other particles in electronics and nucleonics. Constantly growing toolpower is at the disposal of shop workers. And that means that productivity per manhour worked is trending upward, after having been halted during the war.

As one looks ahead, these predictions appear reasonable: (1) mechanization of industry will grow constantly, and the faster hourly wage rates rise, the speedier will mechanization be; (2) more specialization, which will demand plenty of highly skilled technicians, will go along with mechanization; (3) the amount of horsepower at the worker's elbow will increase and he will be able to produce more with less physical effort; (4) research operations will be intensified, as the search for new materials and new products goes on, and more highly-trained research people will be required; (5) as management becomes more scientific, management itself will seek men educationally better prepared to become members of its staff; (6) inventions stemming largely from World War II will continue to be adapted to peacetime practices, one of these inventions being the use of atomic power; (7) management will master its own job better and will improve the physical efficiency of its operations, passing the savings along to the public in the form of lower prices.

Our manufacturing industries are the backbone of our national economy, both in war and in peace. They will expand as the nation grows. Manufacturers will pour tens of billions of dollars into new and enlarged facilities for producing the nation's goods. These facilities will be more decentralized than ever before, spreading more and more into the smaller communities throughout the land. And inventions in the coming years, of products unknown today, should help to keep America's free economy healthy and prosperous.

Agriculture

By Louis Bromfield

IT HAS been said that we have learned more regarding the workings of productive animal husbandry and agricultural practice during the past generation than in the whole history of the world before. This is no overstatement of the advance in the knowledge of agricultural science and it is probably true that we have still learned only a small part of what there is to know. Advances in knowledge are coming so rapidly from sources on every side that it is scarcely possible to keep pace with them. It is even more impossible for any man or group of men to understand fully their significance and to coordinate them at once into a practical pattern.

Dr. William Hale of the Dow Chemical Company has said correctly that we have already passed through the Industrial Age and that today we are living in the Chemical Age and will be from here on out. In no field of human activities is this so true as in the world of agriculture.

What was once known merely as "farming" in this country is rapidly becoming agriculture. In contrast to the old, wholly false assumption that "anybody can farm" the culture of soils and livestock has become a profession in which the practitioner is part business man, part scientist, and part farmer. It is a difficult profession with an increasingly great and profitable future

Lotte Jacobi

LOUIS BROMFIELD, Pulitzer prizewinner for his distinguished novels (*The Green Bay Tree, Early Autumn, The Farm, The Rains Came*, and others), is also a highly successful farmer. Proprietor of Malabar Farm, Ohio, he is a leading authority on scientific agriculture and soil conservation.

in which the unqualified, the ignorant and shiftless are being eliminated by the simple forces of economics.

No longer is there unlimited free virgin land to be had for the taking and exploited until it becomes a desert. The frontier pattern has become outdated by the force of economic necessity. Once there was a steady drain of the brightest and most able young people away from the land. Today this process is reversing itself; not only are the more able young people remaining on the land but more and more top quality young people are turning from city life toward agriculture as a profession.

Many things have caused this revolution besides economics. Technology and mechanization have not only increased yields and profits per acre, per man hour and per dollar invested, but have largely done away with the long hours and the drudgery usually associated with farming. Plumbing, electricity, telephones, automobiles and other factors have destroyed completely the isolation from which the farmer once suffered. Vast new knowledge concerning agriculture in relation to medicine, nutrition, resistance to disease, and improvement of health, intelligence and vigor have brought agriculture into close relation to the whole science of medicine. In many fields medicine has been coming to the farmer for the answers to many questions and for information invaluable to science which hitherto had been overlooked. In a chemical and a physical sense agriculture is coming into its own as a basic science. For the intelligent young man or woman, agriculture today can be the most fascinating of professions.

The effects of all the changes in the field of agriculture can and will be enormous on the lives of our citizens for the next hundred years and beyond. A truly sound and profitable scientific agriculture could reduce living costs and raise living standards, greatly reduce taxes and produce generations of citizens fed from childhood on an adequate and well-balanced diet.

The new agriculture offers perhaps greater opportunities for young people than any other profession. It offers the security which every good farmer has always known, a security, coupled with independence and freedom, which is provided to the same degree by no other vocation. The trained and intelligent young farmer may choose from a very wide variety of specialized fields in which today knowledge is becoming increasingly abundant and increasingly fascinating. Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, the famous former Dean of Cornell University School of Agriculture, once said, "The farmer was the first man and he will be the last man." Never was this more true than in our own times.

Atomic Energy

By Sumner T. Pike
Acting Chairman, United States Atomic Energy Commission

THE first half of the present century coincides almost exactly with the discovery and development of atomic energy. But fifty years is not a very long time in the life of such a development and today atomic energy is still an infant—full of promise and one for which we see a great and useful future.

Atomic energy is knowledge. It is a new fundamental way of looking at the world, and it gives us a deeper, more significant and more exciting look than we have ever had before. You never can tell about knowledge. Its consequences are liable to crop out all over the place.

SUMNER T. PIKE, recently appointed Acting Chairman of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, has been one of the original members of the Commission since 1946. A Maine Republican and well-known public utilities executive, he has served in many government posts, including the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Take medicine: We have failed to conquer cancer and heart disease because we haven't known enough about these devastating plagues. We do not know how they get a foothold in the body and how they beat down the body's natural resistance. Radioistopes – by-products of the splitting of the atomic nucleus—enable us to follow the course of disease in living things. Like a new kind of television, isotopes enable us to watch what goes on in living cells without disturbing the life process.

Take agriculture: Studies with radiophosphorus are taking the guesswork out of our use of fertilizers. Such information will save our farmers millions of dollars a year. Many soils in the arid West, thought to be deficient in phosphorus, have been found to contain adequate phosphorus but in a form not available to the plants. Treatment now being worked out for such soils may make it worth while to irrigate the land for cultivation.

All our plant and animal species breed true, generation after generation, because of those tiny protein molecules called genes. Radiation changes genes—usually harmfully, but very occasionally in a surprisingly useful way. The life cycle of salmon is familiar. Born far inland in the head-waters of our rivers, they spend most of their lives at sea, returning normally during the fourth year to spawn. But over the past few years a new species has been developed. It matures at sea and returns in only two years. Gene changes brought about in the laboratory by radiation have given us a new and healthy breed of salmon. By cutting the life cycle in half, we are doubling the crop.

Take power: Social scientists tell us that civilization is largely dependent on power production. To get useful power from the atomic nucleus will be quite a problem. But it will be solved. In many areas power direct from the atom will supplement existing power sources. Now we ship the materials to our power sources, to places which have coal or electricity. We can ship atomic fuel to the materials—in the deserts or the mountains or the Arctic regions—wherever they may be.

However, even greater supplies of power may be derived from atomic energy indirectly. All great sources of power – oil, coal, natural gas – come from a basic process call photosynthesis. It is the living chemistry by which plants catch the energy of the sun and store it as food and fuel. Today, again through the use of isotopes, we are learning the secret of photosynthesis. We can confidently look forward to the day when photosynthesis becomes an industrial process. We will replenish our dwindling fuel supply in the factory.

The list can go on and on. It adds up to a tidy total, and in the next fifty years many of these things will be done. But it will take people to do them—people who have imagination, energy, and daring—people who can turn knowledge into the fulfillment of life.

Medicine and Public Health

By Alan Gregg, M.D.
Director, Division of Medical Sciences, Rockefeller Foundation

FROM 1900 to 1950 medicine and public health were bursting with vitality, interest and accomplishment. We can compare them to living creatures by saying that medicine and public health today are alive and growing. And probably that comparison is a good one, because if we say that any creature is alive and growing, we should remember that it lives and grows only as long

Fabian Bachrach

ALAN GREGG, M.D., has been an outstanding figure in international medicine for 25 years. A graduate of Harvard Medical School, and field staff member of the International Health Board since 1919, he is now Director of Medical Sciences of the Rockefeller Foundation.

as it can take oxygen, water, food or other forms of energy from its surroundings. If it is an animal, it lives by breathing in air, drinking in water, taking in food. If it is medicine that is alive, then it is going to live by taking in other subjects such as physics, chemistry, psychology, genetics, biology, sociology, economics and mathematics. That is the reason for having a good general education: you can feed your mind in so many ways and so keep it alive. The doctors of 1950-2000 will use all these sciences to learn more about health. If they don't, medicine will become like an old man—not very alive, no longer taking in much that is new from his surroundings.

Your eyes, ears, nose, lips and tongue serve, among other things, to tell you what is fit to breathe, to eat and to drink, and where to find it: in short, how to stay alive. Young creatures love to explore. They have curiosity. Research is the name for careful curiosity, for asking nature questions and studying her responses until they make sense. If those who practice medicine and public health in the next fifty years will insist on staying young and curious about all the other fields of knowledge, then medicine and public health will continue to live and grow.

The next fifty years are almost certain by means of research to bring new tests to define and detect disease, and new drugs or food substances or treatments to prevent or cure it. Perhaps from psychology and sociology we shall learn more about the ways human beings can live together happily. That would include the knowledge of how to prevent war. Sooner or later we shall discover that merely finding out how to stay healthy is a trifling triumph unless we also learn to control ourselves and be kindly and generous. Your generation might have curiosity enough to test the Golden Rule, experimentally and whole-heartedly. That would probably produce a great advance in medicine and public health, in short, in human welfare.

One point of warning: for thousands of years the human race has been struggling to survive adversity—adversity in the form of starvation or malnutrition; of disease, especially epidemics; of battle, murder and other kinds of death by violence. Now by so much as we conquer adversity, I suspect that many of you will have to struggle to survive another danger for which the human race has had but little training or traditional wisdom. The questions for you will be, "Who can survive prosperity? And how? And Why?"

Science and Communications

By David Sarnoff

Chairman of the Board
Radio Corporation of America

FOR fifty years, the basic inventions related to electricity and electronics have been passing through a process of evolution. At the moment, we are busy with basic improvements and new applications, while science seemingly tries to catch up with itself. But fundamental research, proceeding in the laboratories of our universities and industries, will produce fundamental changes.

The radio field provides a good illustration of this point. We still use electromagnetic waves, but they are not produced by the spark gap that Marconi knew, nor are the waves detected by the coherer. The invisible waves are generated and detected by electron tubes. Marconi had no such device in 1896, nor even in 1901 when he flashed the wireless signal across the Atlantic. Since that day, thousands of inventors have contributed to the advance of radio. They created radar and television. They made it possible to send speech and music to every town and hamlet on the face of the earth. They learned to generate heat by radio. They developed the electron microscope which enables us to see and photograph viruses and particles hitherto invisible.

Ultrafax, a combination of television, radio relay and photography, just emerging from the laboratory, represents another great advance in communications. Ultrafax can handle documents, letters, printed pages and messages at the rate of a million words a minute. At this speed, a 500-page book could be flashed from New York to San Francisco in half a minute. When fully developed this new method will be able to transmit coast-to-coast in a day the equivalent of forty tons of airmail. This may lead to a radio mail system.

Years of effort, by thousands of research men and engineers, have been necessary to find new knowledge, and to put it all together in a vastly improved system of communication. Nevertheless, we are only on the threshold of radio; for its possibilities are endless. Its frontiers are in the outer reaches of space, and its sphere of operations is the universe.

In radio and television, the electron is the new and magic force. In aviation, it is jet propulsion. In medicine, it is penicillin and streptomycin. Like the original discoveries and inventions in these fields, each is a new key to further developments which will make our present-day conceptions of science seem as crude as the first feeble wireless signal, or the first flight of the airplane.

With the Atomic Age, which nuclear fission has ushered in, changes are destined to come that will make the revolutions caused by steam, by electricity, and by electrons seem simple by comparison. But just as the opportunity for constructive achievement is present, so is the peril that this new discovery may be turned to evil purpose.

So clear are our opportunities in this new era—if we intelligently accept the challenge—that they promise to dwarf the wonders we have witnessed in the past fifty years. Yes, in the past five centuries! Inescapably, the future of the world and of civilization is linked with atomic energy. When science releases that power, and society learns how to control it properly, it will start a universal chain reaction that will transform the political, social and economic life of people everywhere.

Karsh

DAVID SARNOFF, president and chairman of the board of Radio Corporation of America, was born in Russia and brought to the U. S. in childhood. Starting as a messenger boy and wireless operator, he became an electrical engineer with RCA. He served as Brigadier General in the U. S. Army Signal Corps in World War II.

The People Make the Miracles

AMERICAN young people are lucky. Here in the United States we eat better, live in better homes, and have better clothes than people of any nation on earth, today or ever in the past. We have a better chance to get a good education. We have a better chance to make a living in the way best suited to our skills and talents.

We are a rich nation. And millions of people have a share in the riches of our nation.

How did we get that way? Let us look at the reasons:

1. Our Rich Land

We are lucky in the geography of our country.

Our country is in the temperate zone of climate—the region of mildest weather. In it people feel alert and eager to do their best work. Most of the chief food crops grow best in the temperate zone.

Even in the temperate zone, much of the world is too mountainous or too dry or too swampy or too barren to grow crops. One third of our land is fit for farming.

A third of our land! That means in our huge country we have more good farm land than most nations.

We can thank our geography for something else. Broad oceans lie between our nation and the war-torn countries of the Old World. Our neighbor-nations are friendly toward us. Partly for these reasons, no war has been fought on our soil for 85 years. Bombs and cannons have wrecked cities in many parts of the world. Our farms and factories worked undisturbed even when our nation was at war.

In these days of airplanes and atomic bombs, the broad oceans may not shield us any longer from war's destruction.

But the oceans serve us in other ways. From our many ports they are a broad highway to nearly all parts of the world. Usually it is easier and cheaper to carry goods over water than any other way.

We send our ships around the globe to bring us things we need. We must go abroad to buy most of our meal-time drinks—tea, coffee, cocoa; to buy some crops that grow only in hot countries, such as jute (for making burlap bags) and rubber; to buy metals that we lack—including uranium for atomic power; to buy paper and furs, products of northern forests.

But we are lucky because there is little we must buy abroad.

Our own resources are vast. What do we have?

Soil, for crops? We have half a billion acres of fertile land.

Forests? They cover a third of our nation.

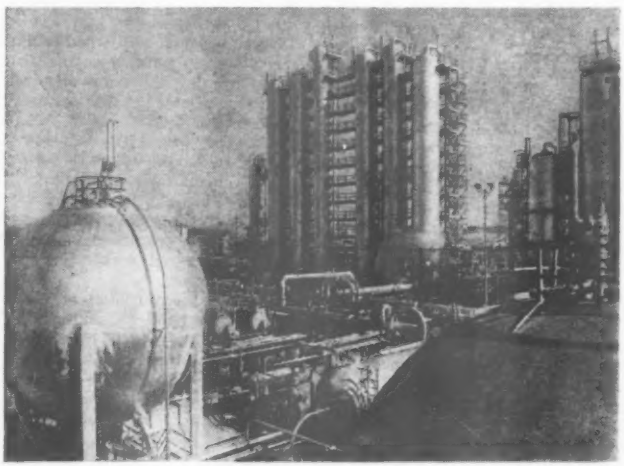
Water power? We have four times as much as we've harnessed for use.

Coal, to run railroads and heat homes and make electric power? A thousand years from now we'll still have plenty.

Iron, to make steel for everything from pins to ships? We have rich iron deposits, especially in northern Minnesota. When that iron is gone, we will still have vast amounts of less-rich iron ore from which we can make steel. Great iron deposits have been found recently in friendly nations of the Americas, especially Canada, Brazil, Venezuela.

Other metals? We have plenty of gold and silver and aluminum and magnesium and many others. It is true that we are running out of copper, lead, and zinc. We have no tin, and we lack some less-known metals, such as manganese, needed to make steel. But there are plenty of countries that have these metals for sale.

What about petroleum, to oil our machinery, provide gasoline for our motor cars and aircraft, and give power to keep our factories humming? We have what we need for



Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) photo by Corsini

Humble Oil Refinery, Baytown, Texas, where butadiene is produced and stored. Butadiene, a colorless, inflammable gas, is used in making synthetic rubber.

the present. We may use up these petroleum deposits some day.

But there is still more petroleum under the shallow waters off our coast.

We can get a supply of oil to last many years from oil shale, a kind of rock found in our western states.

We can make oil from coal. We can buy oil from Venezuela, the Middle East, and other parts of the world.

Natural gas? Stone, sand, and gravel for building materials? Phosphates and potash for fertilizer? Graphite? Sulphur and bromine, for chemical factories? Clay? Lime? Salt? We have plenty of them all.

Look back over the long list of our resources. Do they explain why America is rich? No! All these things were here 500 years ago. But our land was as worthless as a barren desert until the coming of—

2. Our People

Tribes of Indians lived for hundreds or thousands of years on this land. But they did not know how to use the vast resources all around them.

Then came settlers from Europe. They brought with them knowledge of many things that the Indians never dreamed of. They knew how to make glass and iron, how to build houses and ships, how to raise animals and crops then unknown in our land. Many of them knew, too, how to read books that told what their forefathers had learned through the ages. To that storehouse of knowledge they added what they learned by their work and experience.

Americans are very handy with tools. We can make any kind of machinery run. We are always tinkering and improving and learning to do things faster and better. How many inventions we've given the world! Every day our Patent Office records about 100 new ones.

Do we lack something? Then we make something that will do just as well—or better. In World War I we couldn't buy dyes from Germany any more. So we built our own dye-making factories. In World War II the Japanese grabbed the rubber plantations of Asia. So we made a new kind of rubber out of chemicals that we had in our own country.

To keep our country strong, we must train our people—all of our people—to use their talents well. We must have scientists for our laboratories, alert businessmen, skilled farmers and engineers, expert mechanics, well-trained doctors and lawyers and nurses and teachers.

In our country, many pathways to knowledge are open to everyone. There are more high school and college students in the U. S. than in all the rest of the world put together. We have free public libraries with 25 million regular users. Fifty million people visit museums every year. About three billion magazines are printed every year. Most homes take newspapers regularly.

This is important in more ways than helping you earn a living. It is important to train good citizens. We are a rich country, not only because of our resources and our skills, but also because of our love of freedom.

Free men—not slaves—are the willing workers that build up a nation. Great thinkers from many countries come to our shores to work in the freedom that is missing in many of their homelands.

We believe that education for all is the way to keep our liberty and democracy. As voters, we must be able to think clearly about our nation's problems.

There are 150,000,000 of us in the United States now. Our population is still growing. Only China, India, and Russia have a larger population than we have.

We have many skilled hands to use our rich resources. What have we done with our treasures?

3. Turning Out the Goods

What do our farms yield? We produce over half the world's corn, nearly half the world's cotton, a quarter of the world's wheat, milk, and butter. We produce far more meat than any other country. In output of oats and cheese we lead the world.

We have more hogs than any other country, and rank high in number of cattle, sheep, and horses. We're among the top 10 nations in producing potatoes, sugar beets, wool—and even rice, which is usually thought of as a tropical product. No wonder we have plenty of food!

What do our mines yield? We produce more coal, oil, copper, lead, iron, zinc than any other country. To help make the nation's goods, we dig nearly 100 minerals from the earth.

What do our factories yield? We produce more than one third of all the world's manufactured goods. We turn out half the world's steel. We lead the world in output of almost any factory-made article you can name. We are constantly adding great new industries—television, plas-

Ford Motor Co.

Shiny new Fords roll off the assembly line at the Dearborn (Mich.) plant.

J. I. Case Co.

Farmer is cultivating corn crop. Modern farm machinery like this helps our farmers to produce huge quantities of crops.

New York Central

Iron ore or coal can be quickly loaded aboard a Great Lakes freighter by these giant dumpers on Maumee Bay at Toledo, Ohio. Dumpers also unload ore from ship to freight cars.

tics, frozen foods, jet planes, atomic power.

How is this miracle of production possible? Partly because we are always figuring out faster and better ways to make things. Most important of all, because we do less and less work with our muscles and more and more with machines run by electric and steam power.

We produce nearly half the world's electricity. We use more coal, oil, and natural gas than any other nation. Most of these fuels are burned to provide power to run machinery.

It's one thing to produce a lot of goods. It's another thing to get those goods to the people who need them. Let's see how we're doing in this business of

4. Sharing the Goods

Before you can get your share of the goods our nation produces, two things must be done.

First, the goods must be brought close enough to you so you can take them home.

Second, you must have money enough to buy the goods.

You can't eat a sheaf of wheat standing in a field in South Dakota. You can't heat your house with coal piled outside a mine near Pittsburgh, Pa.

The coal must be carried to your cellar. The sheaf of wheat must travel to a flour mill (in Minneapolis, perhaps); the flour goes to a bakery in your home town and the bread finally arrives at the grocery store on your corner.

To carry the goods to where they're needed, we have one third of the world's railroads. We have a third of the world's highways. We have nearly three fourths of the trucks and cars. We have more pipelines, waterways, airlines, and freight ships than any country.

FROM STATE TO STATE

In Europe, taxes (called tariffs) must be paid whenever goods cross the boundary from one nation to be used in another. Sometimes one nation refuses to let certain kinds of goods cross from its neighbor-countries.

In the United States, our Constitution forbids states to interfere with goods carried from one state to another. That makes it easier and cheaper to get that Dakota wheat and that Pittsburgh coal to your house—no matter where you live in the U. S.

Even so, it costs more to get goods to you than it does to make the goods in the first place.

That's because millions of people must work sorting out the goods and getting them to the right factory and into the right packages and on the right freight train or truck and into the store in your town. Millions more work in the stores and shops where you buy the goods.

Well, here you are in the store, looking at that loaf of bread. How do you pay for it?

About 60 million men and women have jobs in our nation. They are better paid than workers anywhere else in the world. We have a few families that are very rich and some that are very poor. But most American families earn enough to buy what they need—and have something extra for pleasure.

If your father loses his job, or is hurt while working, or gets too old to work, then your family may not have money enough to buy what it needs. But our state and national governments have started social-security programs to help families that suffer those misfortunes. This is another way in which we try to give everyone a decent share of the nation's goods.

TWO JOBS AHEAD

What should be our goals for the future? The Twentieth Century Fund, an organization which studied this question, says: Many Americans need better medical care and schooling; one family in seven needs better food; one family in three needs better clothing and housing.

The Fund says we have two jobs to do.

First, we must make still more goods to fill these needs. We have the men and skills and machines to do so.

Second, we must see that the goods reach the people who need them.

We have succeeded better than any other nation in sharing the goods we produce. Can we find a way to do this job even better?

Quick Look at the News

INSIDE WORLD WEEK: The experts peep into America's future *(p. 14)*. Trouble flares in west Java *(p. 25)*. IN NEWS PAGES *(pp. 22-24)*—Alaska and Hawaii clear first hurdle on road to statehood; Bulgarian exposes Red methods of extorting "confessions"; Germans complain as France gets long lease on Saar coal mines; soft coal miners gain under new contract; U. N. plans world's biggest "seed catalog"; prison looms for spies Coplon, Gubitchev, Fuchs. *(See news briefs pp. 28, 42.)*

WORLD WEEK SALUTES: Saul Herbert Sternberg, New York City—his measurements of helium atom tracks on a photographic plate won him the $2,800 Westinghouse "science talent search" scholarship *(more in next week's news pages)*; Andrea Mead, 17, Rutland, Vt.—she outslid top-flight Europeans to become youngest skier ever to win Harriman Cup races at Sun Valley, Idaho.

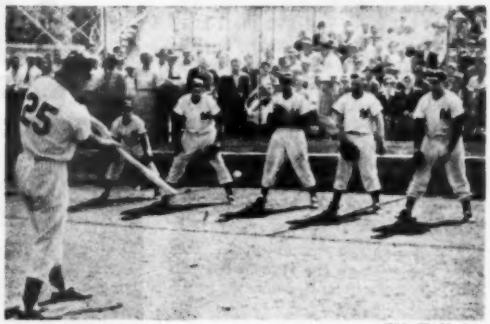
2,500,000TH PATENT: Here's a footnote that helps explain the "why" of the "miracle of America" you've read about in this issue. Last week the U. S. Patent Office issued the 2,500,000th patent on an invention. Patent No. 1 was taken out in 1790, Patent No. 1,000,000 in 1911, Patent No. 2,000,000 in 1935.

THAR'S GOLD IN THAT OCEAN! Years ago the King of England gave the Dukes of Argyll a treasure of gold worth about $70,000,000. There's one little problem: The gold is somewhere on the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, aboard a sunken Spanish galleon. The ship, which was part of the Spanish Armada of 1588, went down near the Island of Mull, off western Scotland. The present Duke of Argyll, who would like a few handfuls of this Spanish gold, persuaded the British Navy to help him. The Navy loaned him some divers, who at last reports were still rummaging through "Davy Jones' locker."

CAREERS END FOR: Edgar Lee Masters, 81, poet (Spoon River Anthology); Lew Lehr, 54, who used to give comic patter on the newsreels ("Monkeys is the cwaziest people"); Albert Lebrun, 78, last president of pre-war France; Sid Grauman, 70, who "immortalized" film stars by getting their footprints in wet concrete in the court of his Hollywood Chinese Theatre.

Wide World photo

BACK TO THE MINES went the nation's soft coal miners, after bushy-browed John L. Lewis signed a new contract last week with mine owners *(p. 23)*. Mr. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers (center), sits between Thomas Kennedy, union vice-president (left), and George H. Love, spokesman for the mine operators.



Wide World photo

BATTER UP! Way down South, and in the Southwest, major-league baseball clubs are warming up for the 1950 season, which starts April 18. A cameraman took a look at the spring-training camp of the world's champion New York Yankees in Florida, and found the boys limbering up with a "pepper game." Hank Bauer, at left, is smacking the ball to this formidable line of fielders (left to right): Gus Niarhos, a catcher, Johnny Lindell and Joe DiMaggio, outfielders; Ed Lopat and Joe Page, pitchers.

"WAR" BY RADIO: When two radio stations come in on the same wave length, you can't understand either of them. In efforts to spoil "Voice of America" broadcasts to Eastern Europe, Russia is using 200 radio transmitters to send out signals on the same wave lengths as the "Voice." So the "Voice" has to shout louder to be heard by radio fans behind the Iron Curtain. Until lately the "Voice" used 38 transmitters in the U. S., plus relay stations in England and Germany. Two new stations have just opened, near the Balkan battlefront of the "cold war." One station is at Tangier, Morocco, and the other at Salonika, Greece—almost at the hem of the Iron Curtain. In addition, a private group, the National Committee for Free Europe, has set up a secret transmitter called "Radio Free Europe" to bring messages from exiled Eastern Europeans to their Red-ruled countrymen.

KEEP YOUR EYES ON:

TROUBLES-OF-THE-MONTH: As if this weary old world didn't have troubles enough, people have started breaking each other's heads in some new parts of the world: (1) Dozens are dead in Hindu-Moslem riots in Bengal, a part of India that escaped the bloody rioting between Hindus and Moslems in 1947. (2) In Liberia, Africa, Firestone rubber plantations are under army rule, after a labor dispute led to a riot in which African workers wrecked property. (3) On the opposite side of Africa, there are battles in Eritrea between Moslems (who want independence) and Coptic Christians (who want Eritrea to join next-door Ethiopia). The U. N. is trying to decide Eritrea's future—see next week's "Storm Centers." (4) A mob of 500 invaded a town hall in Southern Italy. It was the first violence since peasants of Southern Italy renewed their campaign to seize unused land in protest at slow progress of land reform.

ENDQUOTE: Comedian Fred Allen, at Herald Tribune Forum for High Schools: "The world that started out originally with two people and an apple seems to have completed its cycle. It is back to two nations and an atom."

World News IN REVIEW

THE IMPORTANT TRENDS IN A WEEK OF HISTORY

CONGRESS AT WORK

NEW STEPS TO STATEHOOD. The House of Representatives last week approved bills to send Alaska and Hawaii on the way to becoming states of the Union. For Hawaii this is an old, familiar story. It has made fifteen previous formal appeals for statehood. In 1947 the House approved an Hawaii statehood bill, but it died in the Senate. (*See major article in Dec. 14 issue.*)

For Alaska this was the first time the House gave the approving nod. However the territory has been requesting statehood for the past 33 years.

The Alaska bill was approved, 186-146. The vote on the Hawaii bill was 216-110. Both measures now go to the Senate.

What's Behind It: Alaska and Hawaii are Uncle Sam's only organized territories. They have far more self-rule than Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands (*see story on next page*) and other U. S. possessions.

Much of the present objection to statehood for these territories comes from Congressmen who object to the representation the new states would have in Congress. Hawaii and Alaska would each be entitled to two Senators—the same as any other state. In the House Alaska's 92,000 residents would be entitled to one Representative, and Hawaii (population, 540,000 to two Representatives. By contrast the average population of Congressional districts now is about 330,000 (*see Congress At Work, Part II, Feb. 1 issue, page 24.*)

EUROPE

COCO - COLONIALISM. Coco-Cola may be just a soft drink to you and your friends, but to many French legislators it's a matter of grave national concern. "Le Pause Qui Rafraichit" (French for that famed slogan you know) has become a sort of tempest in a bottle.

The first to pounce on this threat to French culture were the French wine makers. They, understandably, did not like to see France "flooded" with that unpronounceable, un-French beverage. It has been replacing wine as a table drink.

Prompt to join them were the French Communists who dislike anything American—from the Marshall Plan to soda pop. They see Coca-Cola as liquid propaganda, an attempt by American "imperialists" to transform into a U. S. colony.

This odd combination of forces succeeded in getting the French National Assembly to pass an anti-Coca-Cola bill. Actually, the brand name was not mentioned in the bill. It merely gave the Minister of Public Health unlimited powers "over any beverage derived in whole or in part from plants or vegetable extracts." And that is French for Coca-Cola.

Wide World

Here's Gene Hoback, whittler par excellence of Apple Valley, Calif., with his hand-carved models of covered wagons and stage coach.

After the hubbub died down, the Minister of health (undoubtedly a Coca-Cola drinker himself) told reporters that he was not going to do anything about outlawing the drink.

Nonetheless, the Coca-Colamity in France drew a dour comment from James A. Farley, former U. S. Postmaster General and now chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation.

"General Lafayette," he said, "would think this decision was small reward for General Marshall's plan."

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TORTURE TECHNIQUES. How do the Communist prosecutors in the Iron Curtain countries get their victims to "confess" to crimes they never committed? This question has puzzled the non-Communist world. What, for example, made Cardinal Mindszenty "admit" at a trial in Hungary last year, that he was a "traitor?" Why did the American businessman Robert Vogeler, at a more recent Soviet-staged trial, "confess" that he was a "spy?" (*See Mar. 1 issue.*)

Last week the U. S. State Department released the first factual account of the savage techniques employed by Soviet police in obtaining "confessions" from innocent people.

The document was written by Michael Shipkov, 39, a Bulgarian citizen, who was employed as a translator by the U. S. Legation in Bulgaria. On August 20, 1949, he was suddenly arrested by the Bulgarian Security Militia (secret police).

For 32 uninterrupted hours, Shipkov was questioned and tortured. As a result of this unbearable procedure, he signed a full confession of spying and sabotage and agreed to return to the Legation as a spy for the Security Militia.

As instructed, Shipkov went back to the U. S. Legation. But instead of spying, he wrote a statement, exposing in detail the tortures inflicted on him which broke his will and made him confess to acts he had never committed.

Shipkov described these "techniques". "I was ordered to stand facing the wall upright at a distance which allowed me to touch the wall with two fingers of my outstretched arms. Then to step back some twelve inches, keep my heels touching the floor and maintain balance only with the contact of one finger on each hand. And while standing so, the interrogation continued—nor was I allowed to collect my thoughts."

This posture at first did not seem unduly painful to Shipkov. But, he continues, "I recall that the muscles on my legs and shoulders began to get cramped and to tremble, that my two fingers began to bend down under the pressure, to get red all over and to ache; I remember that I was drenched with sweat and that I began to faint, although I had not exerted myself in any way.

"If I would try to substitute the forefinger to the big finger, I would be instantly called to order. . . .

"No attention is paid to the suffering, nor is there any place for hope that they would take pity on you. And when the trembling increases up to the point when I collapsed, they made me sit and speak. . . . When I had uttered again that I was innocent, it was the wall again."

Thus it continued, Shipkov wrote, until he satisfied his torturers and "confessed" to spying and treason. Further, he had to supply details of his "treason" and to bring in names, places, and dates to fill out his "confession."

There is a tragic epilogue to the Shipkov story. After having been hid-

den in the U. S. Legation for six months, he was arrested again by the Bulgarian Security Militia as he tried to escape across the Turkish frontier.

Last week, Shipkov was placed on trial in Sofia, accused of spying for the United States. He pleaded "guilty" to all charges.

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THE SAAR: FRENCH OR GERMAN? The French jumped the gun last week and did a piece of peace-writing themselves.

Without waiting for a final peace treaty of all the Allies with Germany, the French concluded a "deal" with a part of Germany—the coal-rich Saar.

The "deal" is in the form of a series of agreements between the French and the Saar governments. In exchange for a 50-year lease on Saar coal mines, the French will grant the Saarlanders a larger degree of independence. France will now pay the Saar an annual rent for the mines.

The Saar government will have complete control of domestic affairs, while France retains control of foreign affairs and defense. The agreements are subject to review by the final German-Allied peace conference.

This development aroused strong protests from the West German Republic. Spokesmen for that government insist that the Saar mines belong to Germany, not France. They threatened to stay out of the Council of Europe (an organization of Western European countries) as a result of the French-Saar agreements.

What's Behind It: Covering an area of 990 square miles, the Saar is inhabited by about a million German-speaking people. At present it yields about 14,000,000 tons of coal a year.

During the past 150 years, control of this region has shifted between Germany and France five times. After World War I France obtained temporary control of the Saar. But in 1935 the Saarlanders voted in a plebiscite to join Hitler's Germany.

Toward the close of World War II, the French re-occupied the Saar and made it clear that they had no intention of returning it to Germany. In 1947, the United States, Britain, and France agreed to detach the Saar from Germany and have it incorporated into the French economy—pending a final German peace treaty.

THE ADMINISTRATION

ISLAND GOVERNOR. The people of the Virgin Islands have a good reason for rejoicing.

President Truman has named a Virgin Islander as their new governor. This is the first time this U. S. possession has had one of its own people as governor.

The new governor is 48-year-old Morris F. de Castro (*see photo above*). He has been in U. S. Government service for 31 years, and has been serving recently as the acting governor of the Virgin Islands. He is considered to be a native of the islands, although he was born in Panama. His parents, who were Virgin Islanders, brought him back there when he was very young.

Acme

DE CASTRO

What's Behind It: The Virgin Islands are 40 miles east of Puerto Rico. Uncle Sam's other Caribbean possession. The U. S. purchased the islands from Denmark in 1917. There are about 30,000 Virgin Islanders, almost all of them living on the three main islands—St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John.

The Virgin Islands have some self-government, electing their own legislature every two years. The governor is appointed by the U. S. President, and the islands are under the general care of the Department of the Interior.

For some years the Islanders have been pressing for a native Virgin Islander as governor. While the appointment of Governor de Castro will not change the basic governmental set-up, it is part of the U. S. Government's policy of granting increased self-rule to our territories and possessions.

De Castro succeeds William H. Hastie, who recently became the first Negro ever named as a Federal Circuit Court judge (*see Oct. 26 issue*).

LABOR-MANAGEMENT

JOHN L. LEWIS WINS AGAIN. Coal miners returned to work last week after winning higher pay and increased benefits.

For eight months prior to March 4, most of the nation's 370,000 soft-coal miners, led by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers union, have been fighting the coal operators.

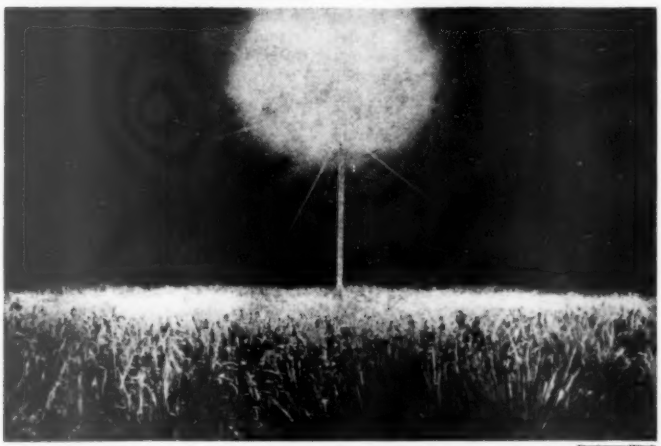
The weapon used by the miners in the fight were strikes, work stoppages, three-day weeks, "memorial" holidays, and picketing of the mines where the miners had returned to work.

Early last month President Truman stepped into the fight, invoked the Taft-Hartley Act (*see Feb. 1 issue*). The miners, despite orders from Lewis, refused to return to work. Then the President sought from Congress the power to seize and operate the mines.

But before Congress had time to act, the mine operators and the mine workers reached an agreement and signed a new contract. The former contract had expired June 30, 1949.

The new contract was another victory for John L. Lewis, who last month celebrated the 70th year of a life that has been almost fully devoted to leading coal miners and their union.

Under the new contract the miners' basic daily wage is increased 70 cents a day (from $14.05 to $14.75). UMW



Business Week

"WAKING UP" SUGAR **In the dead of night in a few of Hawaii's vast sugar-cane fields, giant searchlights suddenly bathe the growing plants in glaring brightness. The sugar cane, "asleep" for the night, is suddenly awakened. After a brief period the lights are turned off again. Sugar planters have learned that this "awakening" retards the growth of the cane's tassels. When the tassels do not grow, the cane itself (the hard stalk which stores the sugar juices) grows taller and thicker. Result: more sugar from each stalk, greater production for the planter. And the sugar cane hasn't objected to such rude treatment—yet!**

NEWS (Continued)

also won an increase of ten cents a ton for the union's welfare fund, which provides pensions and other benefits. The new rate is 30 cents a ton, all contributed by mine operators.

The union made some concessions to the mine-owners, such as dropping the clause saying miners would work only when "able and willing" and limiting the number of "memorial" lay-offs to five days a year.

The "union shop" clause requiring that miners belong to the union is kept in the new contract, but is subject to trial in court to decide whether it is legal. The new contract runs until July 1, 1952, but may be opened for discussion of wages on 30 days' notice anytime after April 1, 1951.

Speaking for the mine owners, George H. Love, president of Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company, said, "We have had a good fight, but we are all glad it is over. This two-and-a-half-year contract gives the industry its first real opportunity for stability in ten years. Both sides made concessions. The operators definitely established the right to control their production and mining facilities."

Two days after his "victory," John L. Lewis offered to lend a million dollars of the UMW's funds to the United Automobile Workers to aid them in their strike against the Chrysler Corporation (*see Feb. 8 issue*).

(In next week's issue: major article on the coal industry.)

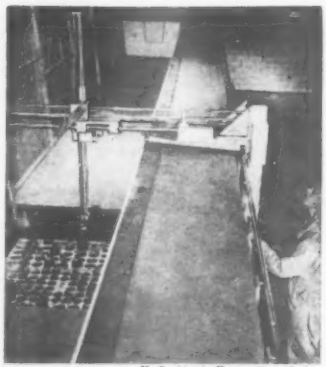
UNITED NATIONS

PLANTS TO ORDER. The seed catalog to end all seed catalogs is now being put together by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Throughout the world, the botanical gardens and farm experiment stations of various countries collect specimens of the plants, fruits, and flowers native to that region and climate.

Plant breeders have often dreamed of breeding new hybrid crops, combining the best qualities of known plants from various countries. Such an enormous collection of plant resources would be too expensive for one person or nation to maintain, even if the climate problem could be solved.

The FAO, however has now come forward with the solution—a worldwide plant index called the "World Catalog of Genetic Stocks." It will be kept at the headquarters of the organization in Washington, and will contain complete information, gathered from all member countries, on every species of crop in the world.



U. S. Atomic Energy Commission

Shipping radioisotopes from the Atomic Energy Commission's Oak Ridge Laboratory is a pains-taking process. Laboratory worker must stand behind concrete wall, operate machinery by looking through mirror above his head.

At the same time, by agreement among the nations, those which have valuable plant collections at home will make available on request through the FAO seeds or cuttings of their plants.

This will make it possible for plant growers to develop new varieties of many plants adapted to growing in other places than their native soil.

For example, there are hundreds of different types of potato, one of the staple food crops of the world. Originating in Peru, it was introduced in Europe in Queen Elizabeth's time, but most varieties are damaged by frost.

Botanists have now found special frost-resistant potatoes in the Andes Mountains which, if bred into the common potatoes of cold northern countries like Canada, could greatly expand the area of potato cultivation.

The FAO catalog will concentrate first on wheat and rice, the two main cereals of the world, hardy varieties of which will be made available to countries where they do not normally grow. Many unusual species of crops for animal grazing, like the kudzu vine, will also be collected to help solve the problem of livestock food.

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DATELINE: "UNITED NATIONS." Next year the official address of the world organization will be, "United Nations, N. Y."

This was announced by U. N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie. The change of address will come into effect when the United Nations moves to its permanent headquarters in midtown Manhattan.

The "N. Y." in the address, Lie explained, was for New York State, not New York City. No street name or postal zone would be used.

The object of this special mail address is to stress the fact that the U. N. headquarters is a separate and distinct district, enjoying special diplomatic privileges.

The United Nations also plans to issue its own postage stamps, once an agreement to that effect is reached with the United States postal authorities.

FOLLOW-UPS

GUILTY IN U. S. Judith Coplon, 28-year-old U. S. Government worker, and Valentin A. Gubitchev, a Russian employed by the U. N., were found guilty of conspiring to commit espionage in behalf of Soviet Russia.

After a six-week trial in a Federal court, the pair heard a jury declare them guilty of this charge made by the Government. Miss Coplon and Gubitchev were arrested last year. Notes on secret Government documents were found in her purse. She faces a maximum sentence of 25 years in prison and a $10,000 fine. The Russian faces a maximum jail sentence of 15 years and a $20,000 fine.

Last summer, in a separate trial, Miss Coplon was convicted of taking Government documents. She was given a prison sentence of 40 months to 10 years (*see Sept. 21 issue*). This sentence is being appealed to a higher court.

GUILTY IN BRITAIN. Dr. Klaus Fuchs, 38-year-old German-born scientist, was sentenced to 14 years in prison—the maximum penalty—for giving atomic secrets to Russia. Fuchs was one of the key scientists in Britain's atomic laboratories. He confessed openly to his treachery (*see Feb. 15 issue*).

Quick Quiz ON THE NEWS

Fill in the correct answers without looking back at the news. When your teacher tells you to, go back over the stories to check your answers.

_____1. Which house of Congress will soon take up statehood for Alaska and Hawaii?

_____2. Mr. Truman just named the governor of what place?

_____3. What U. N. group is compiling a giant seed catalog?

_____4. What nation's legislature took action against Coca-Cola?

_____5. What is the new basic daily wage for coal miners?

A thumbnail atlas of world trouble spots

Storm Centers

No. 18—JAVA

From "Tropical Mountain Island (Java)," United World Films

UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA includes all land inside white line on top map except Dutch New Guinea (far right). White lines on lower map are railroads. Batavia was recently renamed "Jakarta."

LATE last month the British arrested "Turk" Westerling.

Will that end the rebellion that has been raging in western Java? Perhaps—if Westerling "stays caught," and if his allies are ready to make up their quarrel with the infant United States of Indonesia (*W.W. Nov. 16, p. 6*). R. P. P. Westerling is one of the strangest characters in the troubled drama of the postwar Far East. He came to Indonesia in 1945 as a Dutch army officer. He organized a band of Indonesians to help the Dutch fight to regain control of Indonesia. The Dutch had ruled Indonesia until it was captured by the Japanese during World War II. After the Japanese surrendered to the Allies, Indonesian leaders set up the "Republic of Indonesia" and declared themselves an independent nation.

Westerling's tough warriors are said to have cruelly slaughtered thousands of Indonesians who opposed the Dutch. In 1948 the Dutch kicked Westerling out of their army.

Westerling's Private Army

So he organized his own army. In January he asked the new-born United States of Indonesia to let his troops run the western part of Java. The U. S. I. paid no attention.

Westerling's "Army of the Heavenly Host" went into action. His soldiers raided several towns in central and western Java. There was fighting even in the streets of Jakarta, capital of the U. S. I.

Then Westerling slipped off to the British colony of Singapore, north of Indonesia, to get arms and equipment. There the British arrested him on charge of coming into the colony with a false passport. U. S. I. officials asked that Westerling be turned over to them for punishment. It is not certain whether the British will agree. But at least Westerling is out of the way for the time being.

Some people believe Westerling hoped to carve out a kingdom for himself in the rich island of Java. Mountainous Java is an island about as big as Ohio—but it has six times as many people. The 50,000,000 people of Java make up two thirds of the population of the United States of Indonesia.

Java is wonderfully fertile. It produces spices, coffee, tea, rubber, rope fibers, quinine (a medicine for treating malaria), and many other products that are exported all over the world.

The postwar Indonesian independence movement had its center in Java. The headquarters of the Republic of Indonesia was in Java, and the leaders of this Republic were also the leaders of resistance to the Dutch.

The Republic of Indonesia, which occupies central Java and most of nearby Sumatra, is only one of the 16 states of the United States of Indonesia. Actually, the Republic is kingpin of the U. S. I. Leaders of the Republic of Indonesia hold the offices of president, prime minister, and most of the cabinet seats of the U. S. I.

Westerling has several groups of allies. They are united by the fear that the Republic of Indonesia intends to boss the whole U. S. I.

Chief of these groups is "Darul Islam." This is an organization of Indonesian Moslems formed several years ago to fight for freedom from the Dutch. This warrior-group doesn't have much use for other Indonesians, either. Nine tenths of Indonesians are Moslems. But members of Darul Islam think other Indonesians do not follow their religion strictly enough. Darul Islam apparently wants to carve out an independent region in western Java where all the strictest rules of the Moslem religion will be enforced.

The young United States of Indonesia has other headaches besides the rebellion of Westerling and his fanatical Moslem allies.

Crumbling state governments: The United States of Indonesia is supposed to be a federation of 16 states. Three state governments have already folded up. The State of Pasundan, in western Java where Darul Islam is strongest, has turned over its powers to the national government. So have the states of East Java and Madura. (Madura is an island close to Java.) Bantam, at the western tip of Java, has been run by the national government since the beginning.

So the Republic of Indonesia is now the only "going concern" of all the state governments of Java. Will the Republic gobble up its feeble neighbors?

Communism: In 1948 Communists tried to seize control of the Republic of Indonesia. The rebels were defeated and the ringleaders were hung. But Communists are still active in parts of Indonesia.

Lack of trained leaders: Most Indonesians cannot read or write. In some of the 3,000 scattered islands, the people live in tribes, ignorant of the modern world. There are only about 4,000 well educated Indonesians among the whole population of 76,000,000.

Dutch New Guinea: The Dutch still control one section of Indonesia. This is the west part of New Guinea, a big island north of Australia (*see map*). Indonesians say Dutch New Guinea should be part of the U. S. I. The Dutch and Indonesians will try to settle this issue before the end of 1950.

Economic troubles: War has raged in Indonesia for most of the past eight years. Many farms and factories were destroyed. Business is upset.

These problems are serious. But perhaps they are just the normal "growing pains" of a new nation. Don't forget that our own country had its "Shays' Rebellion" and interstate quarrels and empty treasury in early days—and as you've read in this "Miracle of America" special issue we've done pretty well since then!

Helene is 14.

How We Live in FRANCE

Her brother Jeannot.

By Helene Fouillard

"BON JOUR. Comment allez-vous?" In France that is how we greet our friends. It means "Good day. How are you?"

Before I tell you more about my country, I would like to introduce myself. My name is Helene Fouillard. My brother is named Jean-Mathias. His nickname is Jeannot, which means Johnny.

Jeannot is 10 and I am 14. We live in Avranches, a small town in the province of Normandy, France. I do not know how long we will stay here. My father is a judge and we live wherever he is sent by the government.

Before coming to Avranches we lived in northern Africa in Algeria, which is owned by France. Both Jeannot and I were born there.

In Algeria we lived in a big house built around a courtyard. It was built on one story and had eight big rooms. The floors were made of many-colored tiles. The walls of the house were very thick. They kept out the heat, even in the middle of summer.

Our house, like all the others, was white with a red roof. The Arabs of Algeria looked like the houses! They wore white robes and red turbans on their heads.

The things we ate most often in Algeria were vegetables, cold meats, and fruits such as melons, oranges, and figs.

During the war there was very little to eat. Algeria does not produce much food. And we could not get food from France.

There were many foods that we never saw at all during the war. One of these was bananas. When we went back to France in 1946, my grandfather came to see us. As a special treat, he had managed to find a few bananas for us. Jeannot, who was born in 1939, the year the war started in Europe, had never seen a banana. We gave him one. But nobody remembered to tell him how to eat it. Later we found he had eaten the whole banana, skin and all, and enjoyed it very much!

We crossed over from Algeria to France by ship. During the trip all our packing cases were stolen. When we arrived in Avranches we had nothing but the clothes in our suitcases. We had no sheets or pillowcases or towels, no china, no pots and pans, no furniture, no dining room silver. We have not been able to replace all these things. Instead, we have bought just enough things to get along with.

Avranches, our new home, had been badly bombed during the war. The town was captured and held by the Germans. In 1944, when U. S. and British armies came to France to fight the Germans here, Avranches was bombed by U. S. planes.

NOT ENOUGH HOUSES

Wherever you go in the town, you see bombed buildings, vacant places where houses once stood, and churches with their windows blown out.

Our people have started to rebuild some of the houses. But it is hard, slow work when you lack many of the materials.

In Avranches, as in many parts of France, there are not enough houses for the people. We share a house with another family. We have one big room which serves as a living room and dining room. We also have two bedrooms.

Unfortunately, the other family has the part of the house with the real kitchen. My mother has to make do with a small kitchen which was once a bathroom. In the kitchen we have a small gas stove, a table, and one tap for cold water.

Our house, like all the houses here, is made of stone. In France we do not have as much wood as you do. So we build our houses of stone. In back of the house there is a little garden.

Rue de la Constitution, the street where Helene and Jeannot live in Avranches.

We eat a lot of vegetables, especially salads. French people always have salad at lunch and dinner. For meat we have mostly beef, veal, and chicken.

In summer we also eat a lot of fruit such as cherries and strawberries. Normandy is dairy country and we get plenty of butter, milk, cheese, and eggs.

Jeannot and I go to the same school, the College Littre. Before the war the college was divided into two schools, one for girls and one for boys. When the Germans came to Avranches, they took over the boys' school for their soldiers. Then both girls and boys used what had been the girls' school.

On June 7, 1944, U. S. planes flew over Avranches and dropped leaflets warning the people that Avranches was to be bombed. But the wind blew the leaflets out into the countryside and they were not found until the next day. The first bomb dropped destroyed the girls' school and killed twelve pupils.

BOYS' SCHOOL HIT

On August 7, 1944, U. S. planes bombed Avranches for the last time. The last bomb that fell hit the boys' school. The west wing of the school was completely destroyed. Now it has been well rebuilt. The girls' school has not yet been rebuilt.

Jeannot is in the sixth grade and I am in the fifth. I am a grade ahead of him. In France we start school in the twelfth grade and finish in the first.

We study Latin, English, French, mathematics, science, geography, history, design, and singing. I also study sewing. Fortunately we do not have each of these subjects every day.

The exams we take at the end of the school year are very hard. They are made up and corrected by special teachers appointed by the government to do this. The same exams are given in every school in France.

This past summer Jeannot took one of these exams for the first time. He was sure he had failed it. For days he was miserable.

Then one day the principal announced that only one boy in the class had failed. Jeannot was even more unhappy. It is always worse if you are the only one to fail. But it was another boy who had failed. You have never seen such a happy boy as Jeannot when he found out he had passed!

NO SCHOOL THURSDAYS

Our school year starts October 1 and ends July 15. We go to school five days a week. The two days we have no school are Thursday and Sunday. We have eight days of vacation at Christmas and two weeks at Easter.

The main sports of our school are soccer, basketball, and volley ball. Our basketball team is the champion school team of Normandy.

We are very proud of the radio in our school. It was given to us by the Save the Children Fund of the United States. Other people have also helped us. The Whyalla School in Australia adopted our school and sent us money to buy books. A school in Nova Scotia sent us pencils, erasers, and notebooks. The American Red Cross has helped all of Avranches by sending us food and clothing.

As well as going to school, Jeannot and I take music lessons. I am studying violin and Jeannot is learning how to play the flute.

When I am not in school, I help my mother in the house. I set the table, get food from the kitchen during the meals, and wash the dishes. I also help with the cleaning.

FARMERS' MARKET

I like very much to go with Mother to the market. Two times a week farmers and their wives come to Avranches. They set up booths in the market place and sell fruit, vegetables, and meat. Other people sell clothing and just about anything else you could name.

Our family rarely goes to the movies. Often after dinner we sit around the table and sing, or we go for walks. Jeannot and I like to read and Jeannot has his stamp collection to take care of.

Some day we would like to visit the United States. My mother lived in New York City for several years. She liked your country very much and often tells us about it.

Both Jeannot and I would like to hear from boys and girls in the U. S. But we cannot promise to answer your letters, because we do not know much English. Our address is: 37 bis, Rue de la Constitution, Avranches, Manche, France.

World Week **acknowledges the assistance of Patricia Lauber of the Scholastic Magazines staff in obtaining the interview with Helene.**

This material first appeared in the *American Junior Red Cross News*.

Photo from College Littre

Scene from a play put on at Jeannot and Helene's school.

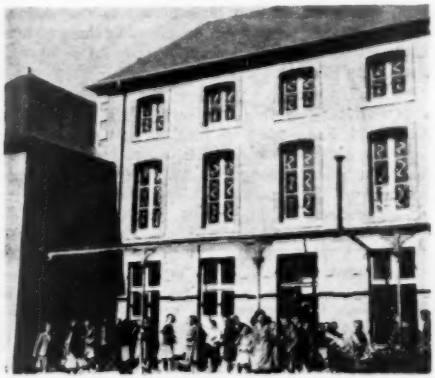


Photo by Pat Lauber

This wing of the school has just been rebuilt.

NEWS NOTES FROM THE

Production Front

• STEEL MADE WITHOUT FUEL is the latest speed-up process in the steel industry. In the ordinary open-hearth furnace, heated by oil or gas, it takes eight to 12 hours to turn iron into steel. In the new furnace, developed for United States Steel Corporation, pig iron "cooks itself" into steel in just 12 minutes. Streams of air are shot across the surface of the pig iron, which is already molten-hot from the blast furnace. This is like opening the draft on the furnace in your home. It makes the iron hotter. Carbon and other impurities in the iron burn, and turn iron into steel at the rate of 60 tons of steel per hour. That's three times as fast as the usual open-hearth furnace produces steel.

• A JET ENGINE that will make 700-mile-per-hour speeds for fighter planes "routine" is now in use in Army and Navy planes. The new engine, most powerful in any U. S. plane, was developed by an international "team"—Rolls-Royce Ltd. of Great Britain and the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft division of the United Aircraft Corporation.

• "BIG BETA," the most powerful betatron ever built, has just made its debut at the University of Illinois. The betatron is an atomic research tool. Electrons are whirled in a doughnut-shaped vacuum tube to produce high-intensity X-rays, which are used to produce mesons. Mesons, found in cosmic rays which reach our earth from outer space, are of great interest to science. They may be the "glue" that holds the nucleus of the atom together.

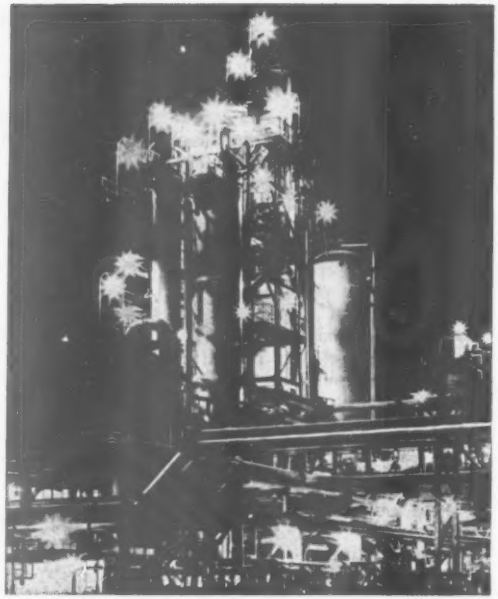
• BIGGEST HOTEL IN THE WORLD—so the Pennsylvania Railroad claims—is the Pennsylvania Railroad! It has 190 sleeping cars with more than 3,200 private rooms for overnight travel, and 212 more all-room cars are on order.

• TWICE AS MUCH OIL can be produced from oil wells by a new process being developed by Atlantic Oil Refining Company. Present wells get less than half the available oil. The rest is trapped as tiny droplets in the pores of hard rock. Atlantic says that, under high pressure, hydrocarbon gas will work into the rock pores and dissolve into the oil. The oil-gas mixture swells until it "squeezes itself" out of the rock. Then the "lost" oil can be pumped to the surface. The process is expected to be in operation in three to five years. The method, it is said, will permit removal of 90 to 100 per cent of the oil in an oil field.

• POLONIUM is the only known metal that shrinks when it's heated. Polonium is an element that resembles lead except that it is violently radioactive and very rare. It's so rare that, although discovered in 1898, there was not enough of it to test its characteristics until lately. Now it is a byproduct of atomic-bomb output.

OUR FRONT COVER shows the William Clay blast furnace at Dearborn, Michigan, one of the new units of Ford Motor Company's far-flung industrial empire. In a blast furnace, coke, iron ore, and limestone are heated together to make molten iron, as the first step in producing steel. Ford Motor Company makes steel for use in its cars.

Photo from Ford Motor Company.



Acme photo

THE LATEST THING in lubricant refineries is this newly-completed plant of Pure Oil Company at Beaumont, Texas. In this building, which operates 24 hours a day, oil is treated with phenol (carbolic acid) in a new and speedy process for freeing high-quality oil by dissolving away low-quality oil.

• THE HOUSING INDUSTRY is roaring along in the midst of its biggest boom in history. In the seven months through January, 654,300 dwelling units were started—a record-breaking figure. In January work began on 80,000 new homes (more than in any previous January), and the trend continued in February.

• SOYBEANS were practically unknown outside the Orient 40 years ago. Now soybeans are the fifth biggest cash-crop in the U. S. and in the Midwest corn belt are outranked only by corn. In 1949, agricultural experts say, the United States became the world's largest soybean producer. We outrank even China, the leading producer for something like 5,000 years! Soybeans have many industrial uses and supply half of U. S. needs for vegetable oil and vegetable protein for food purposes.

• CHEAP PAPER FROM HARDWOOD trees is commercially possible for the first time. The process was developed by research sponsored by 14 paper mills in the northern U. S. The wood is chemically treated before grinding and cooking. Paper is at present made mostly from softwood (evergreen) timber, especially spruce. The new process may prove useful in some regions, such as the northeastern U. S., which have large hardwood forests.

• SHOE LEATHER wears longer when toughened by a process worked out by the U. S. Bureau of Standards. The leather is soaked overnight in a solution of natural rubber and then vulcanized (treated with sulphur and heated). The treated leather is nearly twice as tough as ordinary leather and much more waterproof.

Building seven million refrigerators, 29 million electric irons, taught us a lot about making things do more, last longer, cost less to run . . . Making billions of lamps has shown us how to give you the most light for the fewest pennies. Each generation of G-E scientists and engineers stands on the shoulders of men who have worked and learned and discovered before them. The products you buy today are better because of General Electric's experience in so many fields.

You can put your confidence in—

GENERAL ELECTRIC

An Interview with Five Teen-Age Visitors to America from Eastern Lands

Asia on the March

Sabam Siagian of Indonesia (right) and Mahine Pishdad of Iran visit a regional exhibit of Scholastic Art Awards.

"WHAT surprised me most about the U.S. at first?" Eighteen-year-old Sabam Siagian from Batavia, Indonesia, answered promptly, "Cold milk. In Indonesia the milk is heated because it is not pasteurized. But mostly we just eat rice and drink water.

"I was also surprised to find that there are simple people like farmers and people in small towns in the U.S. From Hollywood movies I had the impression that everyone in the U.S. lived like Clark Gable."

Sabam is one of 25 teen-agers visiting the United States from 16 countries of the Middle East and Southeast Asia—Egypt, Israel, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Burma, India, Ceylon, Indo-China, Indonesia, Malaya, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Syria, and Thailand! If you can spot all those countries on the map, you would have made a big hit with the visiting teen-agers.

The 25 visitors have been in America for ten weeks as delegates to the fifth annual *New York Herald Tribune Forum for High Schools* held March 4. They've been living for two-week periods in the homes of U.S. teen-agers; they've also taken a grand tour of our country.

We met them one day after the tour when they were visiting the annual student government conference of the New York Public High Schools. By now cold milk and tall buildings were "old hat." The big things that impressed the visitors about the U.S. reflected some of the needs of their own countries.

Red Soil

"What impresses me most," declared Avigdor Ziv, 19, from Israel, "is the beauty and color of nature in the U.S.—the green trees, the blue lakes, and the red soil. And also the ways nature has been harnessed by the TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority) to produce electricity from water power. We need projects like that in Israel."

"What I find remarkable is the way so many things are democratic here," Balakrishnan Nair, 17, from Travancore, India, said. "I could not understand how mass education would be possible before I came. Now I see that what I have read about it is true."

"The freedom of boys and girls here in the U.S.," Sabam (Indonesia) spoke up again, "is something we are working for in my country. In Indonesia, as in many Eastern countries, social rules have always been very strict. A son does not discuss things freely with his father. A student would never say 'Hello' to a teacher but only 'Yes, Sir' or 'Yes, Ma'am.' And boys and girls are not permitted to play tennis or go to parties together."

U. S. Can Learn, Too

Their countries could learn from the U.S., our visitors agreed—and the U.S. could learn some things from their countries, too.

"For instance," Avigdor stated, "I miss the feeling of brotherhood that people in Israel have. As I walk down the street here, I do not feel that all the people are working for a common aim as they are in Israel. They do not seem to have a feeling of unity."

In Israel, Avigdor is a member of a youth group, part of the Israel Scout Organization, which has been trained for building new settlements. The government has leased land to this group of 100 high school graduates, 60 boys and 40 girls, and gives them supplies for a year. They erect pre-fabricated houses and start agriculture and manufactures, until the new settlement can support itself.

Avigdor, Sabam, "Bala" (as Balakrishnan has been nicknamed in the U.S.) and many of the other visiting teen-agers come from countries that have been recently struggling for self-government. The studies of many of these boys and girls were interrupted by World War II and turbulent times that followed it.

"Bala," now a student at University College, Trivandrum, India, contributed to India's efforts for independence from Great Britain. He translated pamphlets from English into Hindi, the language his people could understand.

Soesilo Sardaid, from Jogja, Indonesia, was a member of the Indonesian Republican Students' Army and fought the Dutch in 1947. "After the cease-fire, I went to school again in Blitar."

A New Way of Life

Avigdor dropped out of school for some months to fight in the war with the Arabs and was wounded twice. Then he returned to finish high school.

"Only 12 per cent of the 76 million Indonesians can read and write," explained Sabam. "The Dutch did little for education in the 450 years they governed Indonesia. In spreading education, we are handicapped by lack of equipment. My school has earth floors and wooden walls and we must learn our science on the blackboard because we have no equipment for a science laboratory."

"What Pakistan needs," Nadira Aziz, 18, of Saidpora, East Bengal, told us as she tossed her one thick pigtail over a shoulder, "is tools and machinery, especially for flood control projects."

As an example, Nadira said that last year the Padma River of East Bengal had overflowed its banks. Homes, crops, and animals were lost. "When I visited the flooded area in a small boat to help comfort people, I realized the need for flood control projects."

"The countries of the world must understand and help each other," added Avigdor. "If their relations can be as friendly as those between the delegates to this Forum, there is no doubt that peace will be accomplished."

CHEVROLET

First

with the new POWERGlide Automatic Transmission*

Prepare for a real thrill in the new Chevrolet with Powerglide Automatic Transmission—the only low-priced car offering a truly automatic drive! There's no clutch pedal, no "clutch pushing," no gearshifting. The driver simply sets a lever in "DRIVE" position, "steps on it," and *you're borne along on a smooth, silent flow of power at all speeds,* without any further effort on the driver's part except applying the brakes to stop!

CHEVROLET

and Finest

in all-round performance with economy from two great engines

Here's the *only* low-priced car that offers two great Valve-in-Head engines—both outstanding for performance with economy! You may have Chevrolet's new 105-h.p. Valve-in-Head engine with Automatic Transmission—*most powerful* in its field—or, with Synchro-Mesh Transmission, Chevrolet's fine standard Valve-in-Head engine—now giving more power and greater performance.

CHEVROLET

at Lowest Cost

lowest-price line in the low-price field

This new Chevrolet provides feature after feature of costlier cars at the *lowest prices* and with big savings in operation and upkeep. New Style-Star Bodies by Fisher that are the pattern of Beauty! Center-Point Steering and Unitized Knee-Action Ride for greater steering ease and riding ease! Curved windshield with Panoramic Visibility, and proved Certi-Safe Hydraulic Brakes giving the fullest measure of safety protection! Join your Dad at your Chevrolet Dealer's and look over this "head-of-the-class" car that's *first and finest at lowest cost!*

*Combination of Powerglide Automatic Transmission and 105-h.p. Valve-in-Head Engine optional on De Luxe models at extra cost.

AMERICA'S BEST SELLER . . . AMERICA'S BEST BUY

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, *General Motors Corporation*, DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

What do you know?

A quiz on facts, ideas, and words in this issue. Score totals 100 points.

I. WHY WE'RE RICH

A. If you read the article, "The People Make the Miracles," you'll be able to underline the correct phrase or statement in each of the following parentheses. Each counts 5. Total 30.

Why is America a rich nation? There are many reasons. Among these reasons are all the following *except* (our nation is located in the temperate zone of climate; our land has often been devastated by war; the U. S. has much fertile farmland).

We are rich, in part, because of our resources. We have all the following *except* (coal, oil, jute) and we produce all the following farm products *except* (wool, wheat, natural rubber) We lead the world in output of all the following *except* (steel, uranium, electricity) and in output of all the following crops *except* (corn, cotton, coffee).

With our large population of (100, 150, 200) million people, we have many hands to do the nation's work.

My score_____

B. On the space in front of each of the following statements which is an *opinion*, mark the letter "O." If the statement is *true*, mark the letter "T." If the statement is *false*, mark the letter "F." Each counts 5. Total 30.

__1. Oceans form part of the border of the United States.

__2. Our ocean borders won't protect us from invasion any longer.

__3. We grow most of the tea and cocoa we need in the United States.

__4. Our nation would be richer if we made more paper in this country and bought less from abroad.

__5. When we were short of rubber in World War II, we made artificial rubber out of materials we possess.

__6. We ought to make more artificial rubber and buy less natural rubber.

My score_____

II. MAKING IT BETTER

In taking a look at the "miracle" of America, we shouldn't overlook our present shortcomings. Miss Amidon points out some of these in her article. Based on what you learned from this article, read the following and place a T in the space provided if the statement is *true* and an F if the statement is *false*. Each counts 5. Total 25.

__1. Almost ten million American families do not have enough food or enough of the right kinds of food for proper nourishment.

__2. Our life span is gradually growing shorter.

__3. About 25 per cent of all American families lack adequate medical and dental care.

__4. More than one tenth of our families have incomes under $1,000 a year.

__5. Economists insist that it is impossible to remedy our shortcomings.

My score_____

III. JAVA

On the space in front of each of the following statements write the number of the phrase which best completes it. Each counts 5. Total 15.

__a. All the following are parts of the United States of Indonesia *except*
1. Java 3. Sumatra
2. Madura 4. New Guinea

__b. The population of the United States of Indonesia is about
1. 48,000,000 3. 100,000,000
2. 76,000,000 4. 150,000,000

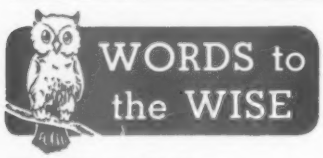
__c. The "Republic of Indonesia" is
1. One of the states of the United States of Indonesia
2. Another name for the whole of Indonesia
3. A country mostly settled by people of Dutch descent
4. The region that includes all Sumatra and Java

My score_____ My total score_____

My name _____

Quiz for week of March 15, 1950

Answers in Teacher Edition



ARE YOU AD-APTABLE?

Clever advertising has done *its* bit to spark the progress of American industry in the past 50 years. Manufacturers and consumers both know that a bright, eye-catching slogan or trademark helps to sell a good product. Which ones below can you complete?

(P.S. You'll find most of them in this issue. But who wants to peek and spoil the fun?)

1. *Coca-Cola*
"The _____ that refreshes."
2. *The Esterbrook Fountain Pen*
"The _____ point for the way *you* write."
3. *Postum*
"Don't risk coffee _____."
4. *Ford*
"There's a Ford in your _____."
5. *Planters Peanuts*
"Planters is the _____ for peanuts."
6. *Hamilton Watch*
"The watch of _____ accuracy."
7. *General Motors*
"Body by _____."
8. *Wheaties*
"The breakfast of _____."
9. *Ansco*
"From research to _____."
10. *Post Cereals*
"Are you _____?"

WORDS OF THE WEEK

coherer—A noun. Device, usually a tube filled with a conducting substance in granular form. Its electrical resistance decreases when struck by radio waves.

diagnosis—A noun. Process of determining the nature and circumstances of a disease from its symptoms. From the Greek noun meaning *a distinguishing*.

dilapidated—An adjective. In a state of ruin or decay. From Latin *dilapidatus (thrown away or scattered, like stones)*.

hermetically—An adverb. In such a way as to be airtight. Commonly used in the expression, *hermetically sealed*. Word goes back to the name of the Greek god, Hermes, who was supposed to have, among other gifts, great scientific power.

husbandry—A noun. Agriculture. Also, careful or thrifty management, especially of a household. From the Anglo-Saxon word for *husband* or *householder*.

per capita—By individuals. The *per capita* national debt, for example, is every individual's share of the national debt, if it were evenly divided among all the population. From the Latin phrase which means literally *by (per) heads (capita)*.

vandalism—A noun. Willful or ignorant destruction of property. The Vandals (from whom the word derives) were a barbaric tribe of Germanic origin. In the 5th century A.D., they overran France, Spain, and Northern Africa, and sacked Rome.

It's about TIME

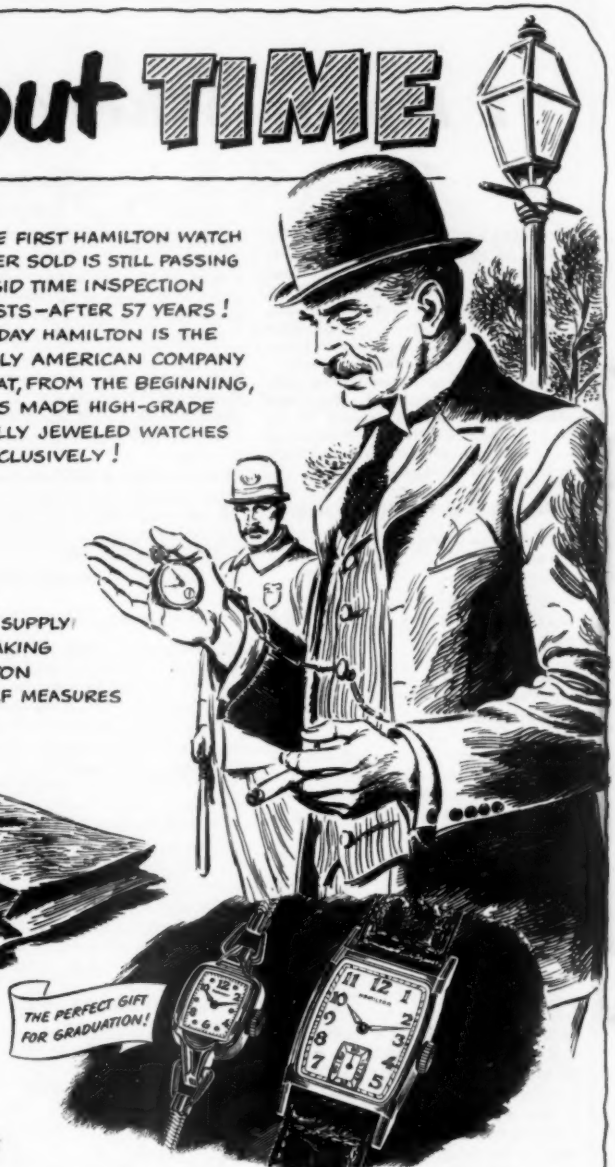
THE FIRST HAMILTON WATCH EVER SOLD IS STILL PASSING RIGID TIME INSPECTION TESTS—AFTER 57 YEARS! TODAY HAMILTON IS THE ONLY AMERICAN COMPANY THAT, FROM THE BEGINNING, HAS MADE HIGH-GRADE FULLY JEWELED WATCHES EXCLUSIVELY!

THIS GIRL IS HOLDING A TEN YEARS' SUPPLY OF SPECIAL STEEL ALLOY USED IN MAKING THE SMALLEST SCREW IN A HAMILTON WOMAN'S WATCH. THE SCREW ITSELF MEASURES ONLY 26/1000 OF AN INCH LONG!

WOMEN HAVE TWICE AS MUCH TROUBLE WITH THEIR WATCHES AS DO MEN. AND ONE OF THE MAIN REASONS IS THAT THE LADIES INSIST ON PUTTING THEIR DELICATE WATCHES INTO THEIR HANDBAGS, WHERE POWDER CLOGS THE WORKS AND PERFUME VAPORS AFFECT THE WATCH OIL.

• • •

FREE...SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET "WHAT MAKES A FINE WATCH FINE?" HAMILTON WATCH COMPANY, DEPT. J-2, LANCASTER, PA.



SHOWN ABOVE: ***WENDA***—14 K NATURAL GOLD-FILLED CASE AND BRACELET: $64.00; ***DONALD***—14 K NATURAL GOLD CASE: $100.00. YOUR JEWELER HAS A COMPLETE SELECTION OF FINE HAMILTONS PRICED FROM $49.50 UP.

HAMILTON

The Watch of Railroad Accuracy

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"I Know Where I'm Going"

"Career Club" Contest Winners

CONGRATULATIONS to the lucky winners of the "Career Club" contest announced in our Jan. 11 issue! Contestants wrote on the topic: *Why I think I'd make a good — (nurse, mechanic, or whatever it is).* We're sending crisp $1 checks to the students whose prize-winning letters are published below.

Letters deserving honorable mention were submitted by: Fred Alyea and Catherine Fife Riker, Princeton, N. J.; Mary Jeanne Getzfread, Watertown, Mass.; and Antonio Contreras and Carlton Raper, Hollister, Calif.

Paul Bunyan from Plainsboro

"I'd like to be a forester. In the summer I work on our farm and help my grandfather raise Christmas trees – planting, pruning, and cutting the crowded trees. I'm president of our 4-H club where I've learned gardening, soil-testing, and safety rules for fires.

"One summer recently I visited a Government nursery near Missoula, Mont., where I lived with a forest ranger for a week. He even showed me how to pan for gold. The ranger and I visisted a fire tower, and he showed me how to locate a fire. He showed me which trees grow better in different places. Later I learned how to grow seedlings.

"Now I can identify most trees around home by their leaves; I'm also learning to recognize them by their bark and wood. My grandfather is helping me to learn about forestry, and I'm doing a lot of reading. Last summer I went to the Pennsylvania Christmas Tree Growers meeting (my grandfather belongs to the group), and I went through the Forestry Department at Cornell."

Calvin Ruedemann, Plainsboro, N. J.

Move Over, Bill Stern!

"I'm sure I'd like to be a sports announcer since I like all sports. I've been in many school plays and have had speaking experience as president of the freshman class. Now I'm going to take special courses in speech.

"I plan to go to college and to take English to give me an ever better command of English—so I'll have innumerable words on the tip of my tongue.

"I have a thorough knowledge of how to play most sports—something that a sports announcer needs in order to interest his audience. I've played most sports at school, and I read widely about them. I plan to go out for sports in college.

"For additional experience as a sports announcer, I'd like to find a part-time job assisting a sports announcer. Then, after I'm experienced, I may be able to find a job on my own."

Bill Flint, Hollister, Calif.

A Helping Hand!

"I believe I'd make a good social worker because of my racial background and my interest in minority groups. I am a Mexican, and I know that my people are handicapped by lack of education, financial insecurity, and lack of confidence. They need help to find happiness. I've seen the results of poverty in broken homes, and I want to do something to help.

"My knowledge of both English and Spanish is an asset. I read everything I can about homemaking, child care, budgets—the information that helps to make living cleaner and easier. I've joined and work actively in clubs devoted to social work. I talk to social workers—probation and parole officers and public assistance workers—to learn more about their work."

Hortense Ramos, Santa Rosa, Calif.

Model Career

"A model must be in good health, photograph well, and look well in her clothes. She must get along with people and be able to work long hours under hot lights.

"I look well in my clothes – I am slim and wear dresses with full skirts. I photograph well, and I'm in good health. I get plenty of fresh air, sunshine, and exercise. I have missed only one day of school in eight and one-half years, and I never need to go to a doctor. I've worked outdoors in the sun day after day helping my father. I'm sure that I could work for hours under hot lights. Best of all, I can adapt myself to many situations, and I find it easy to get along with people.

"After I finish high school, I plan to enter a modeling school in Indianapolis. I hope to get a job in Bloomington."

Dorothy Pursell, Stinesville, Ind.

Home-Demonstration Agent

"At first 4-H Club work was just a hobby for me, but now I want to be a home-demonstration agent. As a home-demonstration agent, I will teach boys and girls the things that I am now learning in my club work. I know I will enjoy this because last year I enjoyed being local leader for a club of small children.

"Last year I was a state winner for my 4-H food preparation project, and I received a free trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. In Chicago I was chosen a national winner for my project, and I was given a $300 college scholarship.

"I have five more years as a club member, and I plan to continue my projects and to be a local leader. When I finish high school, I plan to use my scholarship at Eastern New Mexico University, 20 miles from home. I will major in home economics. Then I will be ready for my career!"

Coralie Nell Mullins, Rogers, N. M.

NEW CONTEST

NOW, let's launch a new Career Club contest. *Scholastic Magazines* will pay $1 to each student who turns in a prize-winning report on this topic: *The Most Interesting Summer Job I've Ever Had.* What was the job? What made it interesting? (Recount some of your experiences on the job.) How did you find your job?

If you've never had a summer job, you may write on the topic: *The Summer Job I'd Like to Have.* Be practical. Choose a job that it is possible for a teen-ager to hold during a summer vacation, and tell us how you plan to find this job.

Write us a letter of 300 words or less on either of the above topics. Your ideas are worth more than your "literary style." Sign your letters with your name, the name of your teacher, and your school address. Mail your letter *not later than* Mar. 25 to: William Favel, Vocational Editor, *Scholastic Magazines*, 7 East 12 St., New York 3, N. Y.

Who Made A&P Big?

America is a big country.

It is full of big cities, big factories and big schools and big businesses.

How did all these things become big? Not by accident, you can be sure.

In the final analysis, city and factory and university and food store alike all became big because they served the public interest.

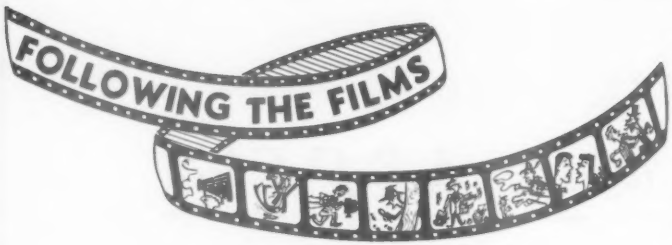
In the case of A&P, we became big because we offered a lot of different people something they wanted.

> Our customers came to us voluntarily because we gave them good food at low prices.
>
> Farmers and food manufacturers voluntarily sought our business because we gave them a good outlet for their products.
>
> Young men and women voluntarily came to us looking for jobs because they knew that we offered good wages, good hours, good working conditions, good opportunity for advancement and security.

These are the people who, through the past 90 years, have made A&P grow from one small store in New York City to thousands of stores strung along America's Main Street.

We are big because these millions of Americans liked what we had to offer and made us big.

A&P FOOD STORES



✓✓✓Tops, don't miss. ✓✓Worthwhile. ✓Save Your Money.

✓✓✓THREE CAME HOME (20th Century-Fox. Produced by Nunnally Johnson. Directed by Jean Negulesco.)

Based on Agnes Newton Keith's firsthand account of life in Borneo prison camps, this is an honest and moving film report of the indignities that many brave civilians suffered at the hands of the Japanese during World War II.

Claudette Colbert plays Mrs. Keith, the wife of a British official who was stationed in North Borneo at the outbreak of the war, with great sincerity. Sessue Hayakawa, who was a famous actor in silent films, gives a fascinating portrayal of a Japanese colonel who respects Mrs. Keith's literary reputation and has a soft spot in his heart for children, yet allows all manner of brutalities in the prison camps he supervises.

✓✓✓THE TITAN (Pandora Films. Produced by Robert Snyder. Directed by Richard Lyford.)

For those interested in art and the art of film-making, this documentary about Michelangelo is a "must." The magic of the camera here brings to the screen not only Michelangelo's greatest works, but it also recreates the turbulent times in which this titan among sculptors lived —and all this without a single actor's crossing the screen!

Fredric March delivers a superb narration as the genius of Michelangelo unfolds before you.

✓✓STAGE FRIGHT (Warner Brothers. Directed by Alfred Hitchcock.)

The above title plus direction by Hitchcock suggests a thriller. And that's unquestionably what "Hitch" intended this backstage chase to be. However, the story as a whole is less gripping than Hitch or his admirers might have hoped.

Hitch squanders his suspense time and again as he becomes enamored with a clever bit of comedy or some colorful characterization. His new film is a package of assorted scenes—comic, romantic, and spine-chilling—many of them highly entertaining.

In the chills-and-thrills corner we have Marlene Dietrich, a sultry actress who has involved a hot-headed young admirer (Richard Todd who scored as the dour Scotsman in *The Hasty Heart*) in the murder of her husband.

In the romance department Jane Wyman, a would-be actress who is carrying a torch for Todd, complicates matters by suddenly transferring her affections from Todd to the young detective (Michael Wilding, reportedly the "man of the moment" with British bobby-soxers) who is pursuing him.

And just for laughs, there's Alistair Sim. Sim is completely enchanting as Jane Wyman's easy-going Bohemian dad who lets his daughter choose her own brand of trouble, but tags along to help her out. For our money, Sim is the whole show, and he's particularly funny when played off against Dame Sybil Thorndike, his vague and proper wife.

✓✓OUR VERY OWN (RKO. Produced by Samuel Goldwyn. Directed by David Miller.)

It is Mr. Goldwyn's thesis that a "happy family" is likely as not one in which sisters squabble, "borrow" each other's clothes, and occasionally even attempt to steal each other's boy friends. We suspect that this isn't exactly news to you, but we think you'll enjoy this story of three teen-aged sisters who learn what makes a family tick—especially since four of your favorite young stars (Ann Blyth, Joan Evans, Natalie Wood, Farley Granger) play leads.

Ann Blyth is cast as a high school senior who accidentally discovers that she is an adopted child. Joan Evans plays her younger sister who gives away the secret after being reprimanded for making a play for Ann's "steady" (Granger). Natalie Wood is the inevitable "kid sister" of the triumvirate.

All of the teen-agers in the story seem a little overdrawn to us (though we'd be curious to know what our readers think). But Jane Wyatt and Donald Cook as the understanding parents of the story are top-notch.

Although *Our Very Own* does explore a down-to-earth topic of interest to most teen-agers, the story is somewhat forced and often verges on the sentimental.

✓CONSPIRATOR (M-G-M. Produced by Arthur Hornblow, Jr. Directed by Victor Saville.)

Elizabeth Taylor's first "grown-up" role inspired in us a great nostalgia for the days when she was playing opposite Lassie. In all fairness to Elizabeth, it's not entirely her fault that her debut into adult drama is such a colossal bust. The melodramatic screenplay she has to cope with here is as incredible as they come.

Elizabeth plays a flighty 18-year-old girl. On a visit to England, she falls for a handsome British officer considerably older than she is. Without bothering to consult Mama who is far away in the States, she leaps into marriage, only to find her husband is a Communist spy.

Since the heroine's behavior is so completely hare-brained from the start, we couldn't manage to whip up much sympathy for her predicament.

Joan Evans (center) and Ann Blyth feud over Farley Granger in *Our Very Own*.

BASEBALL TIPS

from "PEE WEE" REESE

Captain of the Brooklyn Dodgers
National League All-Star Shortstop

1. "IRON NERVES count in baseball! In our final league game last fall we had to beat the Phillies, to avoid a tie with the Cards! The score was 7—7 after 9 innings . . . I singled in the 10th . . . got on second . . . "

2. ". . . then, on a liner to center, I tore around third, kept going . . . saw from the catcher's position that the throw was coming inside . . . so I slid for the outside corner of the plate . . . and that was the run that won the pennant!"

3. "Plays like that take IRON NERVES . . . but I learned in high school I was a *caffein-susceptible*—the caffein in coffee caused me 'coffee nerves.' So, I switched right then to *caffein-free* POSTUM!"

4. "We major leaguers don't have an official training table . . . so, wherever I am, I'm careful what I eat and drink. POSTUM's always my choice . . . it's *100% caffein-free!*"

AND "CLICK" CLARK, FAMOUS TRAINER AT U. OF WASHINGTON, SAYS:

"AMATEUR STARS, TOO, FIND POSTUM THE IDEAL TRAINING TABLE DRINK. SO STOP RISKING 'COFFEE NERVES'...START DRINKING POSTUM NOW TO KEEP THE IRON NERVES YOU NEED FOR SUCCESS IN ATHLETICS."

IF YOU MADE a chemical analysis of coffee and tea in your school laboratory, you'd find out both contain CAFFEIN—a drug—an artificial stimulant! So, while many people can drink coffee or tea without ill-effect, others suffer nervousness, indigestion, sleepless nights.

POSTUM contains no caffein or other drug—nothing that can possibly harm anyone . . . Fellows, don't risk "coffee nerves." Drink POSTUM regularly at your own home "training table." Made from healthful wheat and bran! You'll enjoy this delicious drink with its vigorous grain-rich flavor . . . INSTANT POSTUM.

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Every Classroom

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. . . depicting the Nation's pageantry in full-color photos

Here is an exciting, eight-foot picture story of America's folk celebrations—especially designed to add new interest to school studies . . . as well as to brighten any classroom with its gay and vivid natural-color photographs.

Along with the display come 16 pages of lesson topics, discussing the origin and history of such famous festivals as The Mardi Gras, the Mummers' Parade, American Indian dances, and scores of others.

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GREYHOUND

Think it Through!

"HEY, A FOOTBALL!" An English boy, Ralph, picked up a ball and tossed it to Jim.

"That's not a football; it's a soccer ball," Jim remarked.

"You don't know much about football if you can't recognize the ball," Ralph grinned. "I play on the school team. I'm goalkeeper."

"You're *what?*" Jim asked. "Wait a minute. How do *you* play football?"

"We play with a round ball which we kick or hit with our shoulder or head but can't touch with our hands," Ralph replied.

"That explains it!" Jim beamed. "What you call 'football' in England, we call 'soccer' in the U. S."

Jim solved the puzzle by defining the terms. As long as Jim and Ralph gave different meanings to the word "football," there was no way for either to understand what the other was talking about.

That is an amusing incident. But it was more serious when delegates to the U. N. realized that they were all talking about "democracy" and "freedom," but that the words often meant different things to different delegates.

For instance, Russia and U. S. each feels that its own government is a democracy, but people live very different lives in these two countries. We do not think that Russia is a democracy because there is only one political party in Russia. Russian children are taught that the U. S. A. is not a democracy because, as they say, both of our major parties are controlled by a few millionaires.

Here's an experiment for you to try in class. Take any two common words such as "house" and "dog." Silently give each of them a completely different meaning all of your own, such as "school" for "house" and "chicken" for "dog." Without telling your special meanings, try to carry on a conversation using these words with someone else.

The result is amusing, isn't it?

Tackle another experiment. Let each person in the class tear a piece of paper into six pieces. On the pieces each person writes what he thinks these six words mean – *democracy, freedom, capitalism, communism, socialism, fascism.*

Collect all the papers and have someone read the meanings given for each word. Are any two meanings alike? What are the dictionary definitions?

You discover that in order to talk with another person, you must agree on the meaning of the words you use. If you're not sure of the meaning of a word, ask about it.

America on trial?

...CHEPUKHA!

Every now and then someone mounts the platform and tells us that the American system is antiquated, is out of step with world progress, is on trial.

There is one plain answer to this kind of statement and the Russians have a word for it — "Chepukha." Its definition is everything that Al Smith used to wrap up in the expression, "Baloney."

What country has virtually all other countries knocking at its lunch boxes and safety deposit boxes?

What country is expected to help feed most of Europe — and still maintain the world's highest standard of living at home?

What country outproduced all other economic systems in World War II, not to mention World War I?

What country's monetary system is recognized throughout the globe as the only real yardstick of value today?

What economic system has provided for its every-day citizens more automobiles, more bathtubs, more telephones, more hospitals, more schools — more proteins, more fats, more starches — than the rest of the world combined?

What economic system gives you freedom to speak, freedom to print, freedom to meet together, freedom from undue search and seizure, freedom to travel, freedom to vote, freedom to worship?

Capitalism on trial? *Chepukha!*

Cities Service is proud of its part in this American system, the most self-reliant the world has ever known, where the growth of business and of the individual is in direct proportion to service rendered in a free competitive market.

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Quality Petroleum Products

Join the crowd that's cheering for it!

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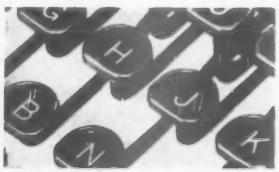
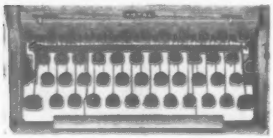


2. Finger-Flow Keys. Shaped to contour of finger tips, keys promote easier, faster typing. Only Royal has them!

3. "Touch Control." On the Royal every member of the family can set touch of the keys to suit him!

4. Speed Spacer. Built-in space bar makes typing more comfortable. No more sore thumbs!



5. The Standard Typewriter in Portable Size. Fully standard keyboard in size, slope, distance between rows of keys and position of controls.

1st step	H
2nd step	H_2
3rd step	H_2O

6. Line Finder. Speeds and simplifies between-line writing, as in chemical formulas. Ideal for students.

Bull's-eye News! Only on Gray Magic Royal Portable can you get all these features! "Magic" Margin. Finger-Flow Keys. Speed Spacer. "Touch Control." Locked Shift Freedom. Line Finder. Rapid Ribbon Changer. Automatic Paper Lock. Touch-set Tabulator. Air-flight Case. Complete selection of technical and foreign language keyboards, and a type style for every purpose. *See how easy it is to own one! Go to your dealer's now!*

GRAY MAGIC ROYAL PORTABLE

Made by the world's largest manufacturer of typewriters

"Magic" and "Touch Control" are registered trade-marks of Royal Typewriter Company, Inc.

ask Gay Head

Gay Head

Q. In our high school spring is the season of proms—and also of many arguments with Mother and Dad. Our crowd would appreciate it if you'd tell us what you think is a reasonable hour for us to be home when a prom lasts from nine to twelve. And what do you suggest for an "after prom" date?

A. The "reasonable" hour is, of course, subject to the rules on your own home front. But one-thirty seems to us a reasonable hour. As to "after prom" dates, keep them brief and simple. If you drag a good evening out too long, it loses its edge. The prom is the feature of the evening. There's no reason to detract from the glory of that occasion by going to some night spot to continue dancing till four in the morning.

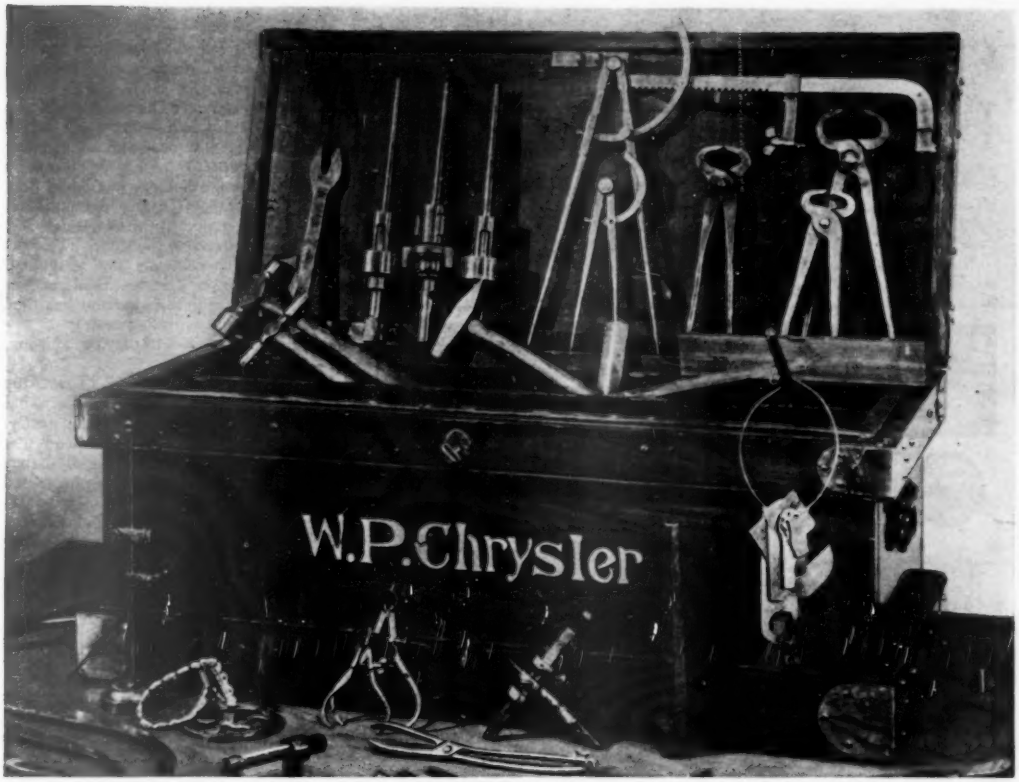
One reason parents call an early curfew is that some teen-agers think that a Big Night is an excuse for an All Night party. They think a prom isn't being properly celebrated unless the evening ends up at some "hot spot."

Our idea of a happy ending to such evenings is a brief get-together with the gang at our favorite hamburger joint—and then home, James! Or, if you want to do things with a little more swish, one of your gang might have an "open house" after the dance. Your parents will be more lenient with their *After the Ball* rules, if they know you're singing and drinking hot chocolate at the Barkers'—and not running wild over the countryside.

Q. What is the proper way to cut in on a couple who are dancing?

A. The boy who wishes to cut in walks up to the couple dancing, and, as he taps the boy on the left shoulder, says, "May I cut in?" or "Do you mind if I cut?" To simply demand, "Cut!" is bad manners. After all, the other fellow staked out his claim first. If you want to share the wealth, you should at least be courteous about it.

The boy who is being cut out should thank his partner for the dance and leave the floor. A boy should never refuse to let another boy cut in on a dance unless the challenger is drunk or dangerous—and your friends won't be, we hope!



Walter Chrysler's original tool chest—on display in the Chrysler Automobile Salon, New York

The tools that money couldn't buy

Walter Chrysler made them himself. He was 17, working in a railroad roundhouse. His mechanic's fingers itched for a kit of tools of his own. So young Walter took steel and made his own.

As he shaped them, he shaped a dream as well. It was a special American kind of dream—free-ranging imagination anchored to solid things like common sense, working a little harder, making things a little better. And asking no odds of anyone.

It led Walter Chrysler to success in railroading when he was young. It led him to study the automobiles of the day. Why couldn't a man build *better* cars than any known—nimbler, safer, more comfortable, handsomer.

So, 25 years ago, Walter Chrysler introduced the first Chrysler car. What he did changed the whole pattern of American motoring. He changed it with high-compression engines, 4-wheel hydraulic brakes, all-steel bodies, new ways of distributing weight for better riding . . . many originations the entire automobile industry eventually followed.

As Mr. Chrysler's birthday, April 2nd, approaches and as Chrysler Corporation this year observes its own 25th anniversary, it is fitting to pay this tribute to Walter Chrysler and his creative genius.

And the tools of his earlier mechanic's days? I remember when he found them in his mother's house. It was long after he had asked me to work with him. He brought the tools back from Kansas. A few of them needed fixing and he asked me to fix them. It was a compliment I have never forgotten.

The qualities Mr. Chrysler put into his own tools still mark the great organization he founded. He built not merely material things; he inspired men with a zeal to carry on his splendid ideals.

Chrysler Corporation is still young enough to feel his inspiration. He wished this company always to be a producer of fine automobiles of great value.

And those of us who were privileged to work with him believe that the new Plymouth, Dodge, De Soto and Chrysler automobiles live up to his tradition.

It is a tradition uniquely American—to live and work with the idea of finding better ways to make what people want.

K. T. Keller *President*

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Fine Automobiles of Great Value **PLYMOUTH DODGE DE SOTO CHRYSLER**

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How We Live with TV

TELEVISION is remaking the American home.

That's the conclusion reached by a team of researchers after a survey in Washington, D. C. They called on 400 TV-using families and turned up some startling statistics. Here are some of their findings:

Movie-going—Before they bought television sets, adults (in the average Washington family interviewed) went to the movies 4.51 times a month. Young people in the family saw 5.13 movies a month. After the TV set was delivered, adults saw only 1.27 movies a month and the younger generation went to the movies 2.75 times monthly.

Reading—Adults who have owned television sets at least two years spend 18.9 per cent less time reading magazines, 33.7 per cent less time reading books, and 4.7 per cent less time reading newspapers.

Radio listening—The radio used to be on two and a half hours daily during the daytime and three and a half hours at night. Since TV appeared, the radio in the average home is used less than two hours daily in the daytime—and a scant 15 minutes in the evening!

Sports attendance—Adult TViewers spend 30 per cent less time at football games, 30.9 per cent less time at baseball games, and 53.7 per cent less time at boxing and wrestling matches.

People do less card-playing, knitting, and ironing, too.

The longer you own a TV set, the more time you spend at home. That seemed to be indicated by the survey.

The researchers are convinced that TV is changing American family habits more than anything that has happened since the automobile was invented.

"Television is playing hob with the standard American living room, dragging many objects out of their accustomed places," said the report. "For the first time since the disappearance of the pot-bellied stove, the living room has a central object around which the remainder of the objects must be arranged."

Television "Arrives"

The way television has sprouted up in the past three years is one of the "miracles of American industry." TV was little more than a curiosity when World War II ended. Only 10,000 homes had receiving sets. Few people outside the largest cities had ever seen a telecast.

Then TV popped out at us like a jack-in-the-box.

A year and a half ago there were 28 commercial stations. Now there are about 100 and more are being built.

More than half of our people (28,000,000 of our 43,000,000 families) are close enough to a TV station to receive programs. By the end of 1950 about 32,000,000 families will be within tuning-distance of TV.

In 1946 only 6,500 TV sets were manufactured. In 1947 the number was 200,000; the next year, a million; last year 2,600,000. Now TV factories are turning out sets at the rate of 4,000,000 a year.

8,000,000 Sets By '51

About 4,000,000 homes have installed TV sets. This number will probably be doubled by the end of the year. In New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles, about a quarter of all families already have television receivers. Eventually the television industry hopes to sell 25 to 40 million sets. (42,000,000 homes have radios.)

ele-facts

For Outstanding Public Service

HIGH WIRE ACT

Flash floods. Town isolated. Help needed. Emergency telephone calls had to go through. But how? The four wires still spanning the raging river were tangled half way across. A lineman hooked his safety strap over them, inched himself out to the tangle. One wire snapped. Three held. And the lineman cleared them for emergency service.

"THE RIVER'S FLOODING!"

The call came while a small town slept. From the switchboard in her home, an operator flashed the warning. When water reached the switchboard, she helped her son lift it to a table. Then, by telephone, she directed rescue work and helped avoid panic until she herself had to be rescued.

THE WRECK THAT NEVER HAPPENED

A telephone repairman spotted the broken rail. A passenger train was due within the hour. It had to be stopped. Quickly he climbed a pole, connected his test set and alerted the railway dispatcher — just in time to prevent what might have been a serious train wreck.

• To these—and to hundreds of courageous telephone people—have gone Vail Medals, the Bell Telephone System's award for meritorious service. They help to mark a spirit of service to the public that has become a telephone company tradition.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Refreshment... Real Refreshment

Looking pleasant is so easy at the soda fountain. There's good humor and good company all around you.

And, before you is *the pause that refreshes* with ice-cold Coca-Cola. That's a lot for 5 cents —a lot of real refreshment.

Coca-Cola
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
"Coke"
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Ask for it either way . . . both trade-marks mean the same thing.

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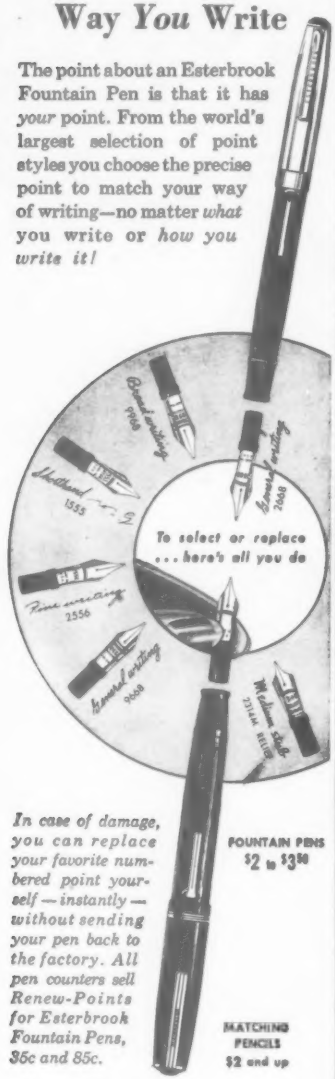

In case of damage, you can replace your favorite numbered point yourself — instantly — without sending your pen back to the factory. All pen counters sell Renew-Points for Esterbrook Fountain Pens, 35c and 85c.

FOUNTAIN PENS $2 to $3.50

MATCHING PENCILS $2 and up

Esterbrook®
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Say What You Please!

Dear Editor:

In your Feb. 8 sports column, you stated that Jim Lacy, Loyola of Baltimore, holds the record for points scored in four years of college basketball. I believe you are in error. The real record holder is Nate DeLong, of River Falls (Wis.) Teachers College. Nate has now scored well over the 2,400 mark.

Bruce Nydahl
Mankato (Minn.) H .S.

At the time our sports editor credited Lacy with the record, there was some question about DeLong's eligibility. However, this has been cleared up and DeLong is now officially recognized as the record holder. This matter was also brought to our attention by Pete Andreshak, of Wausau (Wis.) H. S.—*Ed.*

• • •

Dear Editor:

I was very glad to read your sports column on Paul Arizin (Feb. 22). Although I recently moved from Philadelphia, I still root for Villanova and Arizin. Not only does Paul rack up points for himself, but at every opportunity, he gives the ball to a teammate for a possible score. "Pitching Paul" would be tops on my All-American list any day.

Rhoda Binder
Woodrow Wilson H. S.
Camden, N. J.

• • •

Dear Editor:

In your Feb. 15 "Say What You Please!" column, Hazel Strauss objected to teen-agers necking and holding hands at the movies. We are sure that the majority of teen-agers do not agree with Hazel's views.

We feel there is a happy medium in teen-age theatre etiquette, and it would be more realistic if Hazel put her efforts into a happy-medium campaign.

Dean Robinson, Eddie Breault, Tommy Yarbrough, Bobby Hall, Buddy Zeigler and Olin Corbitt
Sarasota (Fla.) H. S.

• • •

Dear Editor:

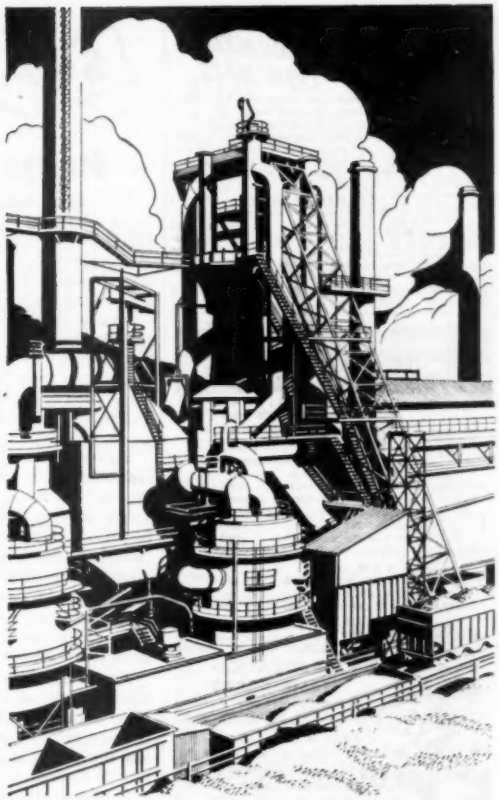
I appreciate the interest your magazine has shown in helping teen-agers to decide on their vocations. Your "Career Club" contests are a great incentive to young people, especially those who do not receive encouraging advice at home.

Barbara Logue
Rosemary Academy
Watertown, Mass.

TO YOUR GOOD HEALTH

Slimming down? That's no reason to pass up those gay gatherings at the soda fountain. Join the fun—and cut calories—by ordering a tall glass of orange or tomato juice, or lemonade.

Individual Freedom and Opportunity go together



In the early years of this century, two young steelmen left the security of executive positions with a big company to take over a small, bankrupt steel plant in West Virginia. They had little money . . . their customer list was a blank . . . they were harassed by mechanical failures and a major depression. But they won through to build that small plant into a large steel operation—the Weirton Steel Company.

In 1922, another young man saw opportunity for a small steel processing plant in thriving Detroit. With the backing of a small group, he was able to start one, and from that plant emerged another integrated steel company—Great Lakes Steel Corporation.

Weirton and Great Lakes are now major units of National Steel Corporation—the country's fifth largest steel producer—and the founders of yesterday's small enterprise are at the helm of today's big one.

This is a typical American story. These young men found opportunity, made good use of it, and built highly successful careers. And more—they helped many others find opportunity. The few hundred jobs in their first small plants grew into direct employment for many thousands and indirect employment for many thousands more—providing buying power for all the things that together give America the world's highest living standard.

It is the story, repeated over and over again, that made the American half-century that ended with the dawn of 1950 the greatest era of industrial and technical progress in world history.

And the story can be told only because America was founded on the idea that the individual human being is the most important thing under the sun, and that he must be left free to plan and act for himself.

Many other countries have never believed in individual freedom. Most of the world does not believe in it today. Even in our own country, there are those who challenge individual freedom, saying that, under modern conditions, government can manage better for individuals than individuals can manage for themselves.

Such thinking is contrary to the whole American record. If our country is to go forward in the half-century now starting as it did in the one just ended and the others before it, each individual must have unhampered opportunity—which means freedom—to do his best in his own way.

That is our opinion. What do you, the men and women of tomorrow, think about it?

NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION

Executive Offices Pittsburgh, Pa.

PERSONALIZED CREW HATS

A snappy twill crew hat with one felt letter and individual name embroidered in gold thread on the brim. Available in red and white, blue and white, solid red, royal, green, navy, tan or white. Adult sizes small, medium and large — Youngster's sizes too, sm., med., lge.

Priced at $1.25 each or 3 for $3.00 postpaid. No C.O.D.'s

DON'T WAIT—ORDER TODAY THE RAGE OF THE CAMPUS

IMPORTANT — State quantity, color of hat, letter, color of letter and PRINT name to be embroidered. Indicate size of hat for each name (child or adult).

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Sell your School Classmates the best line of GRADUATION NAME CARDS in the country. Lowest prices ever offered. We pay highest commissions. Monthly Bulletins. Your cards FREE! Agencies going like wild fire. Hurry! Write CRAFT-CARD SPECIALTIES, Box 235-N, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

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Class pins, club pins, rings and emblems. Finest quality. Reasonable prices from 35c up. Write today. Dept. P Metal Arts Co., Rochester, N.Y.

STAMPS

What Are 'Approvals'?

Scholastic Magazines accept stamp advertisements only from reliable and trustworthy stamp dealers. Our readers are advised to read an advertisement carefully before sending money for stamps. If the advertisement mentions the word "approvals," the stamp dealer will send you in addition to any free stamp or stamps you pay for in advance, a selection of other stamps known as "approvals." Each of these "approval" stamps has a price clearly marked. If you keep any of the "approval" stamps you must pay for them and return the ones you do not wish to buy. If you do not intend to buy any of the "approval" stamps return them promptly, being careful to write your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of the envelope in which you return the stamps.

YOU NEED THESE! ALL FOR 10¢

To introduce our EXCEPTIONAL Approval Service, we'll send you: 1. Pocket Stock Book. 2. Watermark Detector. 3. Stamp Tongs. 4. Perforation Gauge. 5. Book for Duplicates. 6. Package of Stamp Hinges. ALL ONLY 10c to approval applicants!
JAMESTOWN STAMP CO., Dept. H, Jamestown, New York

30 DIFF. BEAUTIFUL AIRMAILS 10c

100 Diff. Airmails $1.00; 200 Diff. Airmails $3.00. Selected sets at reduced prices on approval.
LOUIS MORRISON, Dept. A, Milmont Park, Pa.

STAMPS

Strange Sarawak

Sarawak, a British crown colony, lies along the northwest coast of Borneo, an island in the China Sea. Sarawak is about the size of Alabama and has a native population of nearly 600,000. Few white people live there.

Nearly all Sarawakese are members of primitive tribes. They make a fire by rubbing two sticks together. They use simple tools such as hammers of stone (tied to wooden handles) to make knives, swords, canoes, huts, boxes, and so on.

Sarawakese are expert farmers and craftsmen. The colony exports rubber, pepper, coconuts, timber, and rattan (palm stems). The natives make fine beads, silver bracelets, wood carvings, palm hats, skirts, and baskets. They use no modern methods in their work.

Recently Sarawak issued a set of 15 stamps showing scenes of the land, natives, and animals. The stamps range in price from one cent to five dollars.

An 8-cent stamp (see below) shows a war dancer of the Dayak tribe. The dancer, carrying a long shield and knife, is about to leave on a raid. This stamp, like the others in the set, shows a picture of George VI of Britain.

A 15-cent stamp shows a Sarawakese boy making a fire. A thin hardwood stick is placed in a hole in a soft wood block. Tinder is sprinkled in the hole. The boy rotates the stick between his palms until friction produces a spark which sets fire to the tinder.

A 2-cent stamp shows a strange monkey-like animal called a tarsier. It is about 15 inches long and leaps from tree to tree in search of food. It lives in Borneo, the Philippine Islands, and the U. S. of Indonesia.

Other stamps show a butterfly, painted wooden box, a Kayan boy and girl in native dress, bead work designs on a palm leaf hat, an animal called the scaly ant eater, a map of Sarawak, Kenyah boys in a canoe, a rice barn, a pepper garden, and other scenes.

Courtesy of Bernhard Suhl
6802 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn 20, N. Y.

Dayak War Dancer

Surprise!

A man was behind in making payments on his car. The loan company had written him several letters. Finally the loan company wrote him as follows: "What would your neighbors think if we took your car back?"

Much to the loan company's surprise, the man answered: "Dear Sirs: I asked my neighbors and they all agree that it would be a very dirty trick."

The Los Angeles School Journal

Sounds Familiar

Guide: "This castle has stood for 300 years. Not a stone has been touched, nothing changed, nothing repaired."

Visiting American: "Must have the same landlord we have."

The Los Angeles School Journal

How's That Again?

Bob: "My car is like 7 into 20."
Fred: "Why?"
Bob: "It won't go."

Canadian High News

Practical Answer

Teacher: "What has chemistry given us?"
Student: "Most of our blondes."

Benson High News, Omaha, Nebraska

500 STAMPS FOR ONLY 10¢

THIS MAMMOTH VALUE INCLUDES STAMPS WORTH UP TO 25¢! ALSO APPROVALS. WRITE TODAY!
MYSTIC STAMP CO., Camden 73, New York

ABSOLUTELY FREE—Gilbert Ellice
Cook Islands, Tonga, Seychelles, Ascensions
Free to approval applicants
VIKING, 130-G Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FREE! Powerful Magnifying Glass to approval applicants; also big bargain lists.
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$27.00 CHINESE AIRMAIL
Hitler stamp, Hyderabad set, New Zealand centennials, British Edward VIII set, $10.00 U. S. and perforation gauge for only 5c with approvals.
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Suitable Answer

Judge: "Have you ever been a witness before?"
Witness: "Yes, I have, your honor."
Judge: "In what suit?"
Witness: "My gray flannel."

Wyandotte H. S. Pantograph, Kansas City, Kans.

The Way It's Done

Freshman: "Please, Mom, could I go out tonight?"
Sophomore: "May I go out tonight? I'll be home by ten."
Junior: "I'm going out tonight."
Senior: "Good night, folks. I'll bring in the milk."

Jamesonian, Bishop Loughlin Memorial H. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Scored Again

At the baseball game, the boss entered the stadium, sat down behind his office boy, and tapped him on the shoulder. "So this is your uncle's funeral?" he said to the startled youth.

"Looks like it," the quick-witted youngster answered. "He's the umpire down there."

School Activities

Is That So?

A woman is nothing but a rag, a bone, and a hank of hair, but then a man is nothing but a brag, a groan, and a tank of air.

The Ark Light, Arkansas City, Kansas

Not Her Size?

Mazie: "How did you lose your job at the dress shop, dear?"
Daizy: "Just because of something I said. After I had tried 20 dresses on a woman, the woman said, 'I think I'd look nicer in something flowing,' so I I asked her why she didn't jump in the river."

The Rotator, Collingswood, N. J.

Answers to last week's Crossword Puzzle

S	T	A	T	E		G	R	A	N	T
L	A	M	E		C		A	V	E	R
A	X	I	S		A		P	O	P	E
V		D	A	U	P	H	I	N		N
E	N		C	I	T	E	D		A	T
	I		K	G		I	S		S	
T	P			U		D			A	S
R		F	U	R	R	I	E	R		E
A	V	A	R		E		B	O	N	E
D	I	N	A		D		O	M	A	R
E	A	G	L	E		M	E	E	T	S

Proof

Reader: "You have a lot of bum jokes in this issue."
Editor: "Oh, I don't know. I put a batch of them in the stove and the fire just roared."

Wisconsin Journal of Education

The Smart Set

College boy: "Your methods of farming are so out of date, I'd be surprised if you got a bushel of apples from that tree."
Farmer: "So would I. That's a pear tree."

Canadian High News

Let Us Spray

Question: "What's worse than raining cats and dogs?"
Answer: "Hailing streetcars and taxis."

Canadian High News

Ne-i-g-h

A man approached a bank official and said, "I'd like to borrow some money."

"Yes," said the bank official, "but you will have to speak to our loan arranger."

"The loan arranger?" said the man blankly. "Who is that?"

"Why, just what I said," explained the banker, "The loan arranger."

The would-be borrower looked puzzled. Then he brightened. "Oh, yes, of course," he smiled. "It's the fellow on the radio who keeps saying, 'Hi ho! Silver!' "

Mutual Magazine

Red Letter Month

One January day, Robert came home and gave his report card to his mother. "But, dear," she said, "what's the trouble? Why did you get such poor grades this time?"

"There's no trouble, Mom," Robert replied. "You know things are always marked down after the holidays."

Minnesota Journal of Education

That's a Problem!

History teacher: "Write down the names of as many American heroes as you can think of."
Tommy: "Right away?"
Teacher: "Of course. Why do you ask that?"
Tommy: "It's in between seasons and I can't decide whether to put fullbacks or first basemen."

New Orleans Times-Picayune

Traveling in Style

Mark Twain waited in line to register in a Canadian hotel. When the man ahead finished registering for the night, Twain read what he had written: "Cedric Smithers and valet."

Twain wrote just below in very large letters: "Mark Twain and valise."

Anon.

BILLY BIKE SAYS:

You can't go swimming without any water (At least, you really shouldn't oughter!) Or play any sport without the protection Of a BIKE Supporter... a wise selection!

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• Spokane, Seattle, Mt. Rainier, Olympic Nat'l Park, all in Washington
• Vancouver, Victoria, B.C.
Seattle Skyline and Elliott Bay

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PLANTERS
DICTIONARY OF DEMOCRACY
FOR YOUTH

You are familiar with the basic freedoms of our American democracy — freedom of religion, freedom to vote as you please, freedom of speech and press and peaceable assembly, freedom to select your own means of livelihood, to take a job wherever and whenever you please, freedom from unreasonable search and seizure by the government or by secret police. But there are other freedoms which have a special meaning for Youth. They hold the key to your present and your future happiness and success. They help to make you just about the most fortunate boy or girl on the face of the earth. Here are a few of them:

ELECTIONS

you practice this basic freedom constantly in your own school. You choose your own class and school officers.

LIBRARY

a place where you can read your choice of books and magazines by authors of all kinds and shades of opinion.

SCHOOL CLASSROOM

a place where you are free to study a variety of courses, to discuss the big problems of the day, and to form your own independent judgments.

SPORTS

individual or group competitions of your own choice, in which you participate for fun as well as for physical development.

TEACHER

a friendly older guide and instructor, whom you are free to consult about tough problems in learning or life.

All of our freedoms in the United States place the emphasis where it belongs — on your freedom as a person with responsibilities, living in a free and cooperative society.

DON'T JUST SAY "DEMOCRACY" — PRACTICE IT, STRENGTHEN IT

DON'T JUST SAY "PEANUTS" — SAY "PLANTERS"

References
for this issue

Here are a few suggestions for additional material on America's Half-Century of Industrial Achievement:

FILMS: See Feb. 22 issue, page 3-T. Mimeographed copies of a full listing of films on economics is still available at no charge. Send request postcard to William D. Boutwell, Editor, *Scholastic Teacher*, 7 East 12th St., N. Y. 3.

Productivity—Key to Plenty (see picture spread in this issue): 20 minutes, sale or rent, Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Wilmette, Ill. Film is based largely on the Twentieth Century Fund's *America's Needs and Resources* (1947), by J. Frederic Dewhurst and Associates.

Also available for use with the film is a Productivity Packet for 25 cents. This includes the Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 142 (1948), *Power, Machines, and Plenty*. Order packet from Twentieth Century Fund, 330 West 42nd St., N. Y. 19.

PAMPHLETS: *The Miracle of America*, 20-page pamphlet approved by representatives of labor and management. Limited quantities available free to teachers on request to The Advertising Council, Inc., 25 West 45th St., N. Y. 19.

The Better We Produce, the Better We Live, prepared by The Advertising Council. Write for price and quantities available.

U. S. A., Measure of a Nation (Macmillan, 1949). Graphic presentation of *America's Needs and Resources*, 101 pages, many charts, paper bound, $1. Discounts available.

Fifty Fabulous Years, 1900-50. Includes eight pages of maps. Edited by H. V. Kaltenborn. Single copy free to any teacher requesting it. In quantity, 15 cents (up to 50 copies), 10 cents (more than 50). The Pure Oil Company, Advertising Dept., 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.

Toward More Production, More Jobs, and More Freedom, single copies free to teachers, quantities available at low cost. Committee for Economic Development, 444 Madison Ave., N. Y. 22.

The Joint Council on Economic Education, 25 Press Building, New York University, N. Y. 5, has prepared eight resource units on such subjects as "Identifying Pupil Problems Which Encompass Economic Living" and "Experiences Which Promote Economic Understanding." They are available at 20 cents each for experimental classroom use.

MAGAZINES: A number of magazines have devoted special issues to the mid-century theme. Among them are: *Life*, Jan. 2, 1950; and *Westinghouse Engineer*, Jan. 1950 (write to 306 Fourth Ave., P. O. Box 1017, Pittsburgh 30, Pa., for copies).

TOOLS *for* TEACHERS

HANDY MATERIALS FOR COMING FEATURES IN SCHOLASTIC MAGAZINES

The South

Apr. 5 in *Sr. Scholastic* and *World Week*

PAMPHLETS: *New Industry Comes to the South* (Report No. 1, 1949), National Planning Association, 800 21st St., Washington 6, D. C. $1.00 (quantity rates). *Economic Problems of the South* (Topic of the Month, Series A, No. 8), Economic Service Agency, 1603 K St., Washington 6, D. C.

ARTICLES: "Middle South Outgains Nation," *U. S. News*, Dec. 30, 1949. "Golden Coast," *Fortune*, Oct. 1949. "Southern Towns and Northern Industry," H. Carter, *Atlantic*, Nov. 1949. "South Stretches," H. Lesense, *Christian Science Monitor*, July 2, 1949.

BOOKS: *Look at America (The South)*, Editors of *Look Magazine* (Houghton Mifflin, 1947), $5. *Shore Dimly Seen*, Ellis Arnall (Lippincott, 1946), $3. *Exploring the South*, Rupert Vance and others (University of North Carolina Press, 1949), $3.50.

FILMS: *The Changing Cotton Belt*—20 minutes, sale or rent, United World Films, 1445 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. *New Horizons*—20 minutes, color, loan, Seaboard Airline Railroad Co., Public Relations Dept., Norfolk 10, Va. *New South*—17 minutes, sale, March of Time Forum Editions, 369 Lexington Ave., N. Y. 17. *Southeastern States*—11 minutes, sale or rent, Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Wilmette, Ill.

French-Canadians

April 5 in *World Week*

PAMPHLETS: *Canada, 1948*, Dominion Bureau of State, Dept. of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada, 25¢. *Canada from Sea to Sea* (1947), Canadian Information Service, 650 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 20. Free.

ARTICLES: "Tenth Province for Canada," *World Week*, Mar. 23, 1949. "Canada: Partner in Peace," *Senior Scholastic*, Feb. 16, 1948. "Canada," *Holiday*, August, 1949. "Quebec's Forests, Farms, and Frontiers," *National Geographic*, Oct., 1949. "If You Have to See Paris, Try Quebec!" *Better Homes and Gardens*, May, 1948. "Winter's Magic in French Canada," *Travel*, Feb., 1948. "La Fete de Noel," *Time*, Dec. 29, 1947. "Struggle for Quebec," *Newsweek*, June 6, 1949. "Quebec's Little Strong Man," *Saturday Evening Post*, Jan. 15, 1949.

BOOKS: *Maria Chapdelaine*, Louis Hemon (fiction) (Macmillan, 1921). *Canada and Her Story*, Mary G. Bonner (Knopf, 1942). *Land and People of Canada*, Frances A. Ross (Lippincott, 1947). *Unknown Country: Canada and Her People*, Bruce Hutchison (Coward, 1942).

Slovakia

April 5 in *Junior Scholastic*

PAMPHLETS: *Republic of Czechoslovakia*, by Ben F. Crowson, Jr., 1948, 12¢, United Nations Education Center, Box 6188, Washington, D. C. *Meaning of Czechoslovakia* (No. 519), 1948, 10¢, University of Chicago Round Table, Chicago 37, Ill.

ARTICLES: "Czechoslovakia Revisited," A. Werth, *Nation*, Jan. 14, 1950. "Curtain Isn't Iron," J. C. Harsch, *Harper's Magazine*, October, 1949. "Letter from Prague," J. Wechsberg, *New Yorker*, August 6, 1949. "Czechoslovakia," *National Geographic Magazine*, August, 1938. "Benes: Symbol of East-West Split," *U. S. News*, March 12, 1948. "Squeeze Play on Czechoslovakia," *Senior Scholastic*, Dec. 1, 1947.

For Business Classes

Using *Practical English*

FILMSTRIPS: *Retail Credit—Behind the Scenes*, new 35mm black and white. Covers establishment and control of the retail stores' charge account. 30 min. Has accompanying commentary. 72 frames. Purchase price: $10. Write: The Audio-Visual Extension Service, City College Midtown Business Center, 430 W. 50 St., New York 19, N. Y.

The Bookkeeping Cycle—Part I and Part II, based on South-Western's publication *20th Century Bookkeeping and Accounting*, by Carlson, Forkner, and Prickett. Part I explains the steps involved in recording and posting the opening entry to the ledger. Part II shows how to record transactions in the journal, post journal entries to the ledger and prove the equality of debits and credits in the ledger with a trial balance. Each filmstrip in color with captions, $5. Write: Society for Visual Education, Inc., 100 E. Ohio St., Chicago. Inquire also at Visual Education, Inc., about *How to Prepare a Speech*, first of eight cartoon filmstrips which point out how to communicate your ideas to others. $3.

How can economics be brought to life?

ABOUT seven per cent of American high school students study a required or elective course in economics. For years leaders have been deploring the "economic illiteracy" of the adult public, and demanding better preparation for economic citizenship.

What is the answer? Is economics so difficult a subject that it should be relegated to college or graduate school? Or should it be introduced into junior and senior high schools in simple but concrete and meaningful ways—either as an independent course, a problems of democracy course, or integrated into various phases of the social studies curriculum? If so, what is the best way to teach how our economic system works?

The *Twentieth Century Fund*, leading American research foundation in the field of economic affairs, conscious of these educational problems, has joined forces with *Scholastic Magazines* in sponsoring:

A COMPETITION FOR TEACHERS

Subject

Awards will be given for the best outline or syllabus indicating the scope, kind, and approach of economic subject matter that may be most effectively taught in the junior or senior high school, to explain how our economic system works. Entries should include specific topics, methods, suggested resource materials, and plan of integration into the curriculum. They should also include for illustration one concrete unit outlined in detail, on some such topic, for example, as international trade, labor-management relations, taxation, inflation and deflation, the consumer, etc. Brevity is recommended and entries must not exceed 5,000 words maximum.

Eligibility

Open to all secondary or elementary school teachers, supervisors, or administrators who have had direct classroom experience in related subjects, and are now employed in a local school or school system, public or private, in the United States and its possessions, or Canada.

No personnel of state departments of education, national educational agencies, teachers college or university faculty members are eligible.

Prizes

Class I—Entries designed for Senior High School (10th, 11th, or 12th grades)

First prize, $300
Second prize, $200
Third prize, $100
Fourth prizes, 10 of $25 each
Honorable mentions, 25 of $10 each

Class II—Entries designed for Junior High School (7th, 8th, or 9th grades)

First prize, $300
Second prize, $200
Third prize, $100
Fourth prizes, 10 of $25 each
Honorable mentions, 25 of $10 each

Specifications

All entries must be typewritten, double-spaced, on white paper 8½x11 inches, one side only, and mailed flat. They must bear on a separate sheet clipped to the first page the following information:

Name of contestant
School, grade, and subjects taught; or position and classroom experience
City or town
Home address
Division of the contest in which entered (Class I or Class II)

No manuscripts will be returned; therefore keep your own copy. All entries become the property of the Twentieth Century Fund and *Scholastic Magazines*.

Closing Date

All entries must reach the New York office of *Scholastic* not later than June 15, 1950. Address: Twentieth Century Fund Teacher Contest, Care of Scholastic Magazines, 7 East 12th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Judging

Final judging will be done by a jury of distinguished economists and educators, to be announced. The sponsors reserve the right not to award specific prizes if, in their judgment, the entries do not warrant them. Prize-winners will be notified by mail and announced in *Scholastic Teacher* next fall.

★ TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND ★
Scholastic Magazines

Industry: The Miracle of America

The story of America is also the story of American industry and the contributions which industry has made to happier living. This special issue, "America at Mid-Century," is made possible partly by the cooperation of business and industrial firms which have placed their advertising in *Scholastic Magazines*.

Much of the advertising in this issue has been prepared especially to supplement the editorial theme. It portrays the thinking and philosophy of progressive American business. It offers stimulating ideas for classroom study and discussion.

Examples of such ads are those of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Chrysler Corp., Cities Service, Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., General Electric Co., General Motors, Hamilton Watch Co., National Steel, Planters Nut & Chocolate Co.

Discussion Questions

What European sport became the miracle of American motoring? (See p. 2.) Why were early cars called "devil wagons"? (p. 2). What freedoms help to make American teen-agers just about the most fortunate young people today? (See p. 48 in *Senior Scholastic, World Week*, and *Practical English*, and p. 40, *Junior Scholastic*.) What proofs are there that America's system of business has given us as much and more than any other present-day system of business in the world? (See p. 39 in *Senior Scholastic, World Week* and *Practical English*, p. 29, *Junior Scholastic*.)

Student Activities

1. Give a brief oral or written report on the life of Walter Chrysler. (See page 41 in *Senior Scholastic, World-Week* and *Practical English*, p. 15, *Junior Scholastic*.)

2. Write a *letter of request* to the Hamilton Watch Co., to ask for the free booklet, "What Makes a Fine Watch Fine?" (See p. 33 in *Senior Scholastic, World Week* and *Practical English*, p. 25 in *Junior Scholastic*.)

Reference

Film: Enterprise, 16mm, color. Free. Tells the story of how a small Georgia town found a way to bring industry to it. Accompanying the free film are free pamphlets in classroom lots: (1) Instructor's Manual—suggestions for learning more about free enterprise and local industry; (2) four-page round-table discussion especially prepared for students and teachers by *Scholastic* writers. (See p. 4.)